WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

SPECIAL

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TWELVE-PAGE EDITION.

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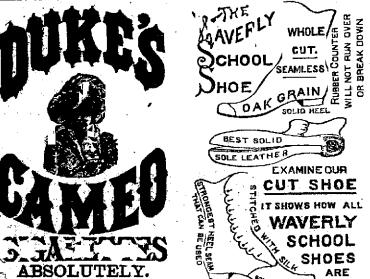
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THE JEST N THE WORLD

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SCHOOL

SHOES

ARE

MA'

K. Ar MEIER & FRANK, Agents, SALAMANDER FELTING COMPANY

during the year 1887 amounted to 11,894,000 bottles. Of all Crocers, Druggists, and Mineral Water Dealers. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS TAXLOR, YOUNG & CO., Portland.

Sheridan to be Buried in Arlington Cemetery.

THE FUNERAL TO BE MILITARY,

But as Uncatentations as Possible-Widespread Marks of Grief and Sympathy-The News in Washington.

Nonquitt. Aug. 6.—The symptoms of renewed heart failure began some forty minutes before General Sheridan's death, and no possible exertion was spared to bring him out of it by vigorous applications of all the remedies known. The general's condition was apparently not more dangerous than it had been on a number of former occasions when the remedies assumplished their purpose. Injections of digitalis, applications of musturd plasters, the use of ammonia and the repeated application of a powerful gulvanic battery were employed last night, but all proved unavailing even to arouse him from the state of complete unconsciousness into which be sank soon after the first-symptoms of heart failure occurred, and in which state he remained till be drew his last breath.

A quitt and therefore the first-symptoms of heart failure occurred, and in which state he remained till be drew his last breath.

A quitt and the state of privite lengthing and chatting with his brother and members of his family. At 7:30 Dr. Matthews said the general was doing so well that there would probably be no builtetus issued for a week. After dinner at the hole Mrs. Sheridan carried down to the general a large slice of roast heef, which he ate with apparent relish. He dozed off during the afternoon, but awoke to eat supper, and then went to sleep again. The unifavorable symptoms made their appearance so unnexpectedly and were so rapid is developing that his children were aroused barely in time to take last took at their dying father.

At the death bed were Mrs. Sheridan, Mary, Louise, Irme and Phillip, the chil-

AT THE PEATH BRD.

At the death bed were Mrs. Sheridan, Mary, Louise, Irne and Philip, the children, Col. Sheridan, his brother, with his wife, Sisters Justinia and Urban, and Doctors O'Relliy and Matthews. Mrs. Sheridan and the nurses were on their kness in prayer as the spirit departed. At 2 A. M. the embalmers were in possession of the body. As illustrative of the confidence felt by Mrs. Sheridan in the ultimate recovery of her husband, only a few days ago she sent to Chicago money to pay off a small mortgage on real estate owing by the general in that city, and she left made some preliminary arrangements with a view to the permanent removal of the general from Nonquitt early in Septenser, tearing the cold winds of Autumn might retard his speedy restoration to health?

This northing it was averanged that the re-

THE FUNERAL AND DUBIAL.

This morthing it we mirranged that the remains he transported to Washington in a special car, to leave New Bedford Wednesday, and that the funeral services would be held in St. Matthew's cherch Thursday.

On Friday General, Sheridan repeatedly expressed a strong did 18 of display in funerals and in according with his wishes and those of Mrs. Sheridans this ceremonies in Washington will be attempted as possible. The tuneral, however, will, of course, be a military one. Interment will be at the grounds of the Soldiers' Shone in Washington, if assurance can be be given restinging to be sold him.

Messages of condolence to Mrs. Sheridan are arriving at Nonquitt from all parts of the country. Mrs. Sheridan bears up with great self-control, but is terribly grief stricken.

During Sunday Sheridan had not seemed much worse, but rather restless. In the morning his couch was wheeled to the window, and he gazed long and cornestly at the seene so femiliar to him, for the last time. Not the slightest deviation from the routine of life at the cottage was made. The symptoms of the final attack of the dreaded heart failure appeared at 0.30, and at 10:20 the gallant soldier breatned his last. When the doctors declared him deed Mrs. Sheridan could not believe it. She took him by the shoulder and implored him to recognize her, but in vain, but as the cruel truth forced itself upon her, the devoted wife, overwrought by her sorrow, fell to the thor.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Arlington National Cemetery to be the General's Resting Place.

General's Reating Place.

Nonquitt, Aug. 6.—It has been decided that Sheridan's burial will be in the Arlington National cemetery on Saturday. There will be no funeral service here.

The following pall bearers have been selected by Gen. Sheridan's family: Geu, W. T. Sherman, M. Field of Chicago, Gen Hawley of the U. S. senate, Speaker Carlisle, Vice President F. Thompson of the Pennsylvania railroad, Gen. Wesley Morritt, U. S. A., the senior officer of the G. A. R. in the District of Columbia; Secretary Whitney, Gen. McFee, Gen. Joseph Fullerton of St. Louis, Secretary Endicott, and G. W. Childs. Withfold DEMONSTRATION.

Louis, Secretary Endicott, and G. W. Childs.

WITHOUT DEMONSTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The following telegram has been received by Maj. Huxford of the Loyal Legion from Col. Sheridan:
Nonquirt, Mass., Aug. 6.

We expect to larve here Wednesday afternoon and go quietly to Washington without demonstration. I can only tell you now that the funeral will take place at Artington cemetery on Saturday. Gen. McFeely and two friends will visit Artington cemetery to-morrow and select a suitable spot for Chelly, who will arrive in the funeral are in the hands of Dr. O'Reilly, who will arrive in the city to-morrow. The funeral are in the city to-morrow. The funeral services will be held at St. Matthew's church.

OARDINAL GIBBONS TO OFFICIATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Funeral services

OARDINAL GEBRONS TO OFFICIATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Funeral services will be held in St. Matthew's church, in accordance with Mrs. Sheridan's wishes, and will be of the simplest possible character. Cardinal Gibbons will officiate and will be assisted by Rev. Fathers Mackin and Kervick. All the Roman Catholic elergy in the city will be present. Previous to internent of the body the cardinal will consecrate that part of the centerry which is to be set apart for the general and his family, and then the body will be consigned to the grave with full military honors.

Gen. Lincoln, comounder of the department of the Potomax, G. A. R., issued an order this evening announcing Gen. Sheridan's death, expressing sympathy for the family, ordering officers of the order to wear mourning for thirty days, and stating that the department had tendered an excort to Gen. Schofield on the day of the funeral.

The republican national league of the distinct, and other local organizations, held meetings to-day and passed resolutions of regret and condolence.

FUELIC HONORS.

Flags Lowered on Department and Mil-tary Buildings.

Wassisseron, Aug. 6. The president re-ceived the first information of Gen. Sheri-dan's death by telephone to him at Oak View, from the While house about 8:30 this morn-ing. He and decided to remain at Oak View during the day, but this news aftered his plans and be cause into the city. He reached the White house about 10:40, and sent word for the secretary of war to meet him. In

Was issued:

Executive Massion, 
Washington, Aug. 6, 1828,
As a mark of respect to the memory of
Gen. Sheridan, the president directs the national lag to be displayed at half mast on all
the buildings of the executive departmentsin the city of Washington until after his
funeral shall take place. By order of the
president,

DANIEG S. LAMONT.

Private Secretary.

order to the army this afternoon, announc-ing Gen. Sheridan's death and directing flags on all military posts to be placed at half mast.

THE GENERAL'S UNIFORM AND SWORD.

Col. Kellogg, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, will leave Washington this afternoon for Nonquitt. He will take with him the general's uniform and sword.

GEN. SCHOPLELD TO ASSUME COMMAND.

The president directed Gen. Schofield to

The president directed Gen. Schofield to be ordered to Washington at once to assume command, and a telegram to that effect was sent to him by Acting Adjutant-General Kelton this afternoon.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Flags on the public buildings, hotels and many business houses are at half-mast, out of respect to the mem-ory of General Sheridan.

A MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE.

The President Wires His Serrow and Condence to Mrs. Sheridan. Washington, Aug. 6.—The president was informed of the deat's of Gen. Sheridan this nearling. He immediately sent the follow-ing dispatch:

ing dispatch:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. G.

To Mrs. Sheridan, Nonquit, Mass.: The whole nation mourns its loss and shares your sorrow. Let me express to you multiple of the state of MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

NEW BEDFORD, Aug. 6.—The following nessages were also received:

messages were also received:

New York, Aug. 6.
Col. Sheridan: The death of the General
was totally unexpected. The newspaper
men are after me, but I must, for a time, be
silent. Command me in any way to manifest my respects for the General.

W. T. SHERMAN.

Pabert T. Livering collect the following

Robert T. Lincoln cabled the following from London: "Mrs. P. H. Sheridan—Accept my sincere condolence."

Gen. Logan's widow sent this:
Youngsrows, Ohio.
Mrs. P. H. Sheridan—My heart turns to you in deepest sympathy.

MARY S. LOGAN.

Ex-President Hayes sent the following:
Francort, Ohio, Aug. 6.
Mrs. Gen. Sheridan: By the death of your illustions husband our country has lost her great battle general. All who served under him suffer with you. Mrs. Hayes joins in destruct surposely. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT,

According to Mrs. Sheridan's Wish the Funeral Will be Strictly Military. Washington, Aug. 5.—The following tele-ram was sent this afternoon:

gram was sent this afternoon:
WAR DEPARTHENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.
Gen. J. M. Schofield, Governor's island,
New York harbor:—The following disputch
was received from Col. Sheridan this morn-

Norgottt, Ang. 6.—Secretary of War, Washington, B. C.: It is dire. Sheridan's wish that her husband be burled with military knones, and at the same time that there should be no display beyond whap pertains to this rank. Will you be kind whap pertains to this rank. Will you be kind enough to enthorize such flueral, and place matters in charge of Gen. Schoffeld? The funeral will be in Washington, but when and where I cannot yet say. Ferbains it would be well for Gen. Schoffeld to come here. M. V. SHERIDAN.

I leave it to your discretion whether to go to Nonquitt as requested. You are hereby selected to muke the toccassary arrangements for a funeral train to bear the body to Washington. By request of Mrs. Shoridan, her husband will be buried with military hones, with no display beyond what pertains strict Inglon. By request of airs, containing the husband will be buried with military honors, with no display beyond what pertains strictly to a military funeral, in proper respect to his rank. This request will be strictly compiled with, and the escort will conform to the regulation functal for the general-inchief, and you will issue orders for such troops to assemble as necessary to complete the escort. You will detail a guard and bearers to go to Nonquit and accompany them to Washington. Please ascertain from Mrs. Sheridan whom she wishes designated as pall bearers. Please inform me from time to time in regard to the arrangements. The place of burial and day of innerni are still undecided. Your dispatch to the adjutant general of this morning is received.

WM. C. KNDICOTT,

Secretary of War.

A funeral escort, under regulation 631, is colleges. Beginned of the fact for the restriction.

A funeral escort, under regulation 631, is as follows; Regiment of infantry, battalion of cayairy and two light batteries.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The President's Official Announcement of the General's Death. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The president has directed Gen. Schofield to take charge of the military arrangements for the funeral of Sheridan, and consult Mrs. Sheridan's wishes on the subject. This countermanded a previous order for Gen. Schofield to come to Washington, and he will go to Nonquitt instead.

wous order for Gen. Schoneil to couse to Washington, and he will go to Nonquitt instead.

After an order had been issued closing the executive department on the day of the funeral, the president sent the following message to congress at 12 o'clock:

To the Senate and the House of Representatives:—It becomes my painful duty to abnounce to the congress and the people of the United States the death of Philip H. Sheridan, general of the army, which occurred at a late hour last night, at his summer home in the state of Massachusetts. The death of this valiant soldier and patriotic son of the republic, though his long lithess has been regarded with anxiety, has nevertheless shocked, the country and caused universal grief. He, had established for himself a strong hold in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen, who soon caught the true meaning and purpose of his soldierly devotion and heroic temper. His intrepid courage, his steadfast patriotism, and the generosity of his nature, inspired with peculiar warmth the love of the people.

Above his grave affection for the man and pride in his achievements will struggle for inastery, and too much honor cannot be accorded one who was so richly endowed with all the qualities which make his death a national loss.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

KIND WORDS.

Prominent Men Unite in Praising Sherl-dan's Career and Personal Qualities. Wassington, Aug. 6.—In speaking of Gen. Sheridan, Secretary Endicott said: "His death is a great loss to the army, and to this death is a great loss to the army, and to this Washington, Aug. 6.—In speaking of Gen. Sheridan, Secretary Endeot said: "His death is a great part for the general and his lamily, and then the body will be consigned to the grave with full military bonors. Gen. Lincoln, comounder of the department of the Potomac, G. A. R., issued an order this evening announcing Gen. Sheridan's death, expressing sympathy for the family, ordering officers of the order to wear nourning for thirty days, and stating that the family, ordering officers of the order to wear nourning for thirty days, and stating that the department had tendered an escort to Gen. Schofield on the day of the funeral.

The republican national teague of the distinct, and other local organizations, held meeting to-day and passed resolutions of regret and condolence.

PUBLIC HONORS.

Washington, Aug. 6. The president received the first information of Gen. Sheridan's death by telephone to him at Oak View from the While house about \$2.30 this morning. He find decined to remain at Oak View during the day, but this news altered his plans and he cause into the city. He reached the White house about 10:40, and seat word for the secretary of war to meet him. In the mentione, the following executive order was issued:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Aug. 6, 1828.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Gen. Sheridan, the president directs the national flag to be displayed at half mast on all the buildings of the executive departments in the city of Washington until after his function. Particles and the cause into the city of Washington until stere his in the city of Washington until stere his remained that take place. By order of the president, DANIEL S. LAMONT,

Private Secretary:

The secretary of war will issue a greens!

Wasstiscron, Aug. 6.—In speaking to the screen an of affairs. He had a wide experiment with the city of Washington until after the first of the care of

regret. "When I took command of a small army on the Mississippi," he said, "Sheridan was colonel of a Michigan regiment in that army. I knew him well, and watched his oarear close. He was a hard fighter, stubborn and unyielding. At Booneville he won his first star, at Stone river another, and so on, and every success that has come to him has been earned. With all his stubbornness and dash he was prudent, cautious, a good provider for his army, and always careful to know the topography of the country in which he was operating, and then he was pennipt to take his troops into action under heavy firing. You know," he remarked, "that there are many men who do unpleasant things, even though a duty, hesitatingly. They wait and consider and doubt. Sheridan, on the instant, went straight for the mark, with no delays, no doubts."

Nameter strinkarse.

Secretary Fairchild said he was not competent to speak of Gen. Sheridan's status as a soldier, but he knew him to be a good and great man.

petent to speak of Gen. Sheridan's status as a soldier, but he know him to be a good and great man.

Secretary Bayard instructed his private secretary to say for him that he heartify concurred in all the president had said in his message to congress in regard to the services of Gen. Sheridan.

Secretary Whitney sent the following telegram to Col. Sheridan. "I must express to you my great personal regret and sorrow, and that of the whole haval service, at the desite of this department to participate in all the ceremonies which may take place in recognition of his great services to his country, and to mark the high esteem in which such services are held by his countrymen. The fresident directs me to place at your service an excort of naval vessels, if your plans should contemplate frequently by water."

your plans should consequently.

Postmaster-General Dickinson said: "He was a great general, and had that simplicity of manner which always accompanies true greatness. He attached men to him with an affection in which there was something of premium tenderness. No man was more universally loved, and the places that knew non and all at the capital will miss him saids."

GEN. SHERIDAN'S MEMOIRS. His Last Days, Like Those of Grant, Were

His Last Days, Like Those of Grant, Were Beroted to Work.

New York, Aug. 6.—Webster & Go., publishers, describe the occupation of Sheridan's dying hours as similar to those of Grant. Last Friday morning Webster & Co. received from Sheridan a dozen proof sheets, carefully corrected, and he gave evidence that he was determined to finish his task or die with his pen in his tand. Proofs were sent to Nonquitt Saturday. In a few days the last poges of the book will be in press. The first volume is already printed. The manuscript, which was all in Sheridan's handwriting, was given the publishers shortly before Christmas. Before it reached the printers however, Sheridan telegraphed that it should be returned for revision. The manuscript was sent back, and the general kept it until May 1, revising parts, striking out others and even making extensive changes.

In Favor of a Public Funeral.

extensive changes.

In Favor of a Public Funeral.

New York, Ang. 6.—The Herald to-morrow morning will print an editorial, under the head "A Public Funeral and a Tomb in Washington." In substance it holds that there should be a public funeral and a grave for Sheridan at the Soldiers' Home. "He is the last but one of the great captains of the civil war," says the Herald, "and we feel the civil war," says the Herald, "and we feel the ground the come a memory. It will be a disappointment to this generation, a reflection upon its patriotism and its sense of the reverent homage due to so proud a name and so vast a glory, if we fail in honors to Sheridan. Let the funeral then be a pageant worthy of his deeds and fame, and worthy of the American people. It is only now and then, as the ages go on that we can show our appreciation of so noble a warrior, and the showing will be an inspiration and a lesson to millions of young men."

At Boston.

and a lesson to millions of young men.

At Boston.

Boston, Aug. 6.—Orders were issued by the governor to-day to have the flags on the state arsenal and all the militia armories placed at half-mast, and that the standards be draped in black, and badges of mourning be worn by commissioned officers for thirty days. Also the artillery minute guns and national salutes be fired on the day of the finneral. Lieut.-Gov. Brackett thelegraphed Mrs. Sheridan: "Massachusetts, with the nation sincerely mourns, and sends condolence and sympathy." Adj.-Gon. Datton telegraphed Col. Sheridan, tendering a guard of honor from the citizen soldiery.

From the Irish National League. Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 6.—President Fizger-ald of the Irish National League of America has sent Colonel Sheridan a message ex-pressing warm sympathy on behalf of the pressing warm sympathy on behalf of the league for the bereaved family of General Sheridan, who is spoken of in highly culo-

Tu Obio.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Governor Foraker has issued a proclamation closing public buildings, and ordering flags at half mast till Sheridan's funeral.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL REVIEW. Including the Latest News About the

Including the Latest News About the Joint Leases.

New York, Aug. 6.—So far as the future of the market is connerned, everything depends, as it has for some time, on the harvest. Crops throughout the greater part of the United States are looking so well that damage in spote; will probably not produce much impression; but there will remain snough uncertainty as to the actual yield of wheat, corn, etc., to warrant caution. This, for instance, is a critical time for wheat in the northwest, and fully a week must clapse before the crop will be out of harm's way. Upon the crops is also dependent the adjustment of the railroad troubles which cut down the carnings see normously during the lirst half of the year. Although rate-cutting on freight and massengers continue, efforts are making to settle the questions at issue, and a more conciliatory tone is shown by the managers in control of the leading systems.

and a more conclitatory tone is shown by the managers in control of the leading systems.

The question of the Oregon Railway and Navigation leave attracted a good deal of attention. At one time it was reported that the Union and Northern Pacific had abrogated the agreement, and that a prolonged period of rivalry was at hand; but as nearly as can be learned, Mesers. Adams and Villard have reached an understanding upon the material points, and no serious trouble will result in connection with the Northern Pacific.

Money continues easy at 1@1½ per cent. on call; and at 2½@4 per cent. at sixty days and six mouths. There is rather more discrimination of mercantile paper in consequence of recent failures, but quotations for prime names remain 4@6 per cent.

In a general way, there is nothing of importance to communicate in Pacific produce. In wheat the strong advance has checked cash trading. Hops are tending higher for choice. Hides are quiet. Wood is unchanged in demand or position, but retains all the moderate encouragement of fast week. Salmou is firmer.

Let Them Severely Alone.

Of the two it would be wiser to let the teeth go unbrushed than to use some of the articles alleged to beautify and preserve them. SOZOPONT has done much to drive those tooth destroyers from the field. Let them severely alone.

The Henry George Crowd for Cloveland. New York, Aug. 6.—Men of Henry George's idea to the number of 500 met in Cooper Union to-night. Resolutions were adopted endorsing tariff reform and the nomination of Grover Cleveland for president. Henry George eulogized President Gleveland's tariff message, and declared it to be a vital step in the direction of the single lax theory.

Take the Northern Pacific Entirond, the diuning car route for all polula cust. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

### THE NEWS IN CONGRESS

Both Houses Adopt Resolutions of Grief and Sympathy.

AND THEN ADJOURN FOR THE DAT.

Elegaent Eulogies Delivered in the Rouse by Namber of Members—Introduction of a Bill to Pension Mrs. Sheridan.

Washington, Aug. 6.—As soon as the reading of the journal was concluded. Edmunds rose and said: "I ask unanimous consent to offer at this time, resolutions on a subject which every senator will understand."

stand: "
Resolved, That the senate has learned, with profound regret, of the death of Philip Sheddan, late,
general of the armies of the United States.
Resolved, That the senate hereby expresses its
rateful senic of his merit and particule services
in the cause of his country, its deep sensibility of
the loss which the unition has sustained in his
death, and its sympathy with his family in their
becautement. bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of deceased.

forwarded to the family of deceased.

Unanimous consent having been given, Edmunds said: "It is quite unnecessary for any senstor to submit any observation in expoport of these resolutions. The exceed of Gen. Sheridan has been so conspicuous, so grand, so noble and so particitic that any words which I could use in respect of his memory or in praise of his career would be like gilding relined gold or painting the silly. I therefore, for my part, leave them to the judgment of the senate, without any further observation."

consequency a his was introduced by Benator Farwell, and referred to the committee on pensions, granting a pension of \$5000 a year to Mirs. Sheridan.

Biair introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations, requesting the president to open negotiations looking toward a settlement of all differences between England and this country, and to political union between Canada and the United States.

The senate resumed consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session, and was addressed by Vance in favor of its retrification. He said the simple truth was that a presidential election was coming on, and the republican party wished to raise, a row against Great Britain and get the Irish vone.

Ignes introduced a resolution instruction

The president's neesage amouncing the death of Gen. Sheridan having been read, Hawley rose and said: "Nothing I can say, Mr. President, is needed to set forth the loss which the country has sustained by the death of that abla brilliant magnificent saiding and which the country has sustained by the death of that table, brilliant, magnificent soldier and beloved general, Philip H. Sheridan. I have just learned of the course taken by the house, and I now send to the desk a resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That the chair is requested to appoint a committee of seven senators to attend the funeral service of the late Gen. Sheridan.

The resolution was adonted and Senators.

The resolution was adopted, and Senators Hawley, Manderson, Cullom, Stewark, Hampton, Gilson and Gray were appointed. The senate then adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Eloquent Eulogies Delivered and Appro-printe Besolutions Adopted.

washington, Aug. 6.—In his opening prayer in the house this morning the chaptain said: "On eternal God, with the nation we stand awe-stricken to-day by the startling intelligence that the illustrious career of the general of the army is ended. The brilliant story of his achievements is written in the number of his country, and he have cone to

of Alabama said this was the

death of een. Sherman.

Wheeler of Alabama said this was the third time in the history of the government that the president had announced the desilt of the commander of the army of the United States. He had prepared resulutions appropriate to the occasion, but was informed that the sufficient committee had agreed to resolutions, and he would refrain from offering his.

Hooker of Mississippi then asked unantmous consent to offer the following:

Resolved, That this house has learned with profound grief the death of Gen. Phil Sheridan, commander of the armies of the United States.

Resolved, That as mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, this house of the loue be discussed. That the speakog of the house be discussed. ory of the deceased, this house do now adjourn.

Resolved, That the speaker of the house be directed to transmit to the widow of deceased a copy

ry.

Resolved, That the speaker of this bouse appoint a committee of seven members to confer
with a fike committee of the sense, and, after
consultation with the family of deceased, to take
such action as may be appropriate in regard to
public obsequies of Gen. Sheridan.

such action at may be appropriate in regard to public obsequies of Gen. Sheridan.

A SULOSY BY MOOKES.

Hooker then briefly addressed the house in subcey of the deceased soldier. Fie was descended from a race of people who had given to the world. In the old country and in the new, the greatest commanders of any people on the earth. The career of the distinguished milliary man whom these resolutions were designed to honor, was a mark of the singuished milliary man whom these resolutions were designed to honor, was a mark of the singuished milliary man whom these resolutions were designed to honor, was a mark of the singuilar fact that "In this country there was not within the reach of the humblest citizen of the land." General Sheridan inherited from his father the fire and spirit of that great Irish race that had so successfully fought the battles of all countries save the own. At an early day General Sheridan graduated from the military academy, and was assigned to duty in the army. He obtained a prominence in the late contest between the states which gave him a position second only to that of the great leader of the federal army. This congress had, a few weeks before his death, conferred on Gen. Sheridan the distinguished position of general of the armies of the United States. It has been held by few persons, and was consistered a mark of honor and regard for Gen. Sheridan when he yet lay on the bed of sinkness which finally became his couch of death. These resolutions were designed to express the universal grief and sorrow of the armies of the United States and sympathy with the bereaved tamily.

Cuicheon of Michigan, on behalf of the railitary committee, seconded the resolutions. Philip H. Sheridan, he said entered the volunteer service of the Uniten States as a colonel of the Second Michigan cavairy, and Michigan had always claimed him for her own, so far as his military record in the volunteer service was concerned. The black steed so famed in poetry and song, upon which Sheridan rode into the fray from Manchester, "Twenty Miles Away," was a gift of citizens of Michigan. There would be many said and sore hearts in the peninsula state to-day—the hearts of breve nien, loyal men, men who followed Sheridan into the fray, not only at Winchester, but on many mother field. This was not the time to speak of Sheridan's gallantry as a soldier, of his modesty as a man, of his loyalty to the flag be followed, or of his boundless fame. Hereafter opportunity would be given for the expression of such sentiments. He only desired now to express on behalf of Michigan, her boundless griet that this man, one of the last of that great and brilliant gataxy of generals who have made illustrious the age in which they lived, had passed away.

ALSO BY GROSYENOR.

The resolutions were also seconded in behalf of the pequite of Ohio by Grosyenor. SECONDED BY CUTCHRON

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RIGHT SEMINARY DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

ESS LOUISE." JOHN IRVING. he 10th of August next

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l Trip from Portland, 374-09

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lying north and east river, with its varied iste and rapid growth, ow, lots ranging from thes and school houses. lug streets, and seem es. Any one having a

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Invaluable for Burns, Sunburns, Diarrhaa, Chafings, Stings, Piles, Bore Eyes, Peet, Infammation and Hemorrhages of all kinds.
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ARE THE BEST

A.pollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

The filling at the Apollinaris Spring

ORBIS TERRARUM."

a\_ker

Staver & '

PURE



IN A SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

set grand stengt to be shared in common by the loval people of the whole britten flower. It was given been said at Sheridan that he was regarded, to some extent, as a realises coldier. About a year ago, while invaling to a soldier's re-union in Ohio, he (Groyamor) had met Gen. Sheridan who got to taking about this matter, and said: 'I never made a move in my life that was not studiously and, carefully planned, and I gave each all the time and thought that was not studiously and carefully planned, and I gave each all the time and thought that was not studiously and carefully planned, and I gave each all the time and thought that was not studiously and carefully planned.

deredors should be said Grosymor, "but his assemory is the common heritage of the loyal people of this country."

The re-olythous were unanimously adopted, and the house accordingly adjourned.

THE PORTE NOTIFIED

Of Coming Diplomatic Conferences Becounty represents Conservative Section 19 pecting Regigaria.
Countarrivoris, Aug. 6.—The Turkish ambassador at Berlin has notified the porter that negotiations between Germany. Austria and Italy on the Brigarian question will soon be begun. Aiso that the coming meating hetween Deglers, Russian minister of foreign affairs, and Himmarck will lead to the holding of a congress at Berlin, the deliberations of which will be confined exclusively to the Hungarian difficulty.

PISHING SCHOONER SEIZED.

An American Smack to Fow of a Dominion
Cruiser.
St. ANDERWS, N. B., Aug. 6.—The dominfrom cruiser Bream arrived here with an
American inding schooner in tow, taken
anto constody for yieldating the fisheries law.

Frances.

Pearst Aug 6.—To-night at Amiens strikers attricked: the Coquette weaving house. Within a few minutes its rioters had effected an entrance, and the premises were completely sucked. The buildings were then set on fire by the rioters, who prevented has fremen approaching or doing anything to check the flames. The mob continued its work of destruction. Finally, the military arrived; and is the face of a terrible volley of stomescharged with drawn swords and repressed the rioters. The firemen succeeded in arthropishing the flames.

Estinguishing the flames.

Fight Between Frenchmen and Italians.

Plant Aug. 6.— A dispatch from Loon, in the department of Jame, says the Frenchmen engaged in work of the Bras tunnel went on a thick-beause of the refusal of a contractor to discharge an Italian-contractor. Later the contractor assented to the dismissed of the man. The comrades of the Italian, seventy in number, thereupon made an attack apon the Frenchmen, and a seyere encounter took place, resulting in the death of me. Italian and the wounding of four others.

The Mosler Abduction Case.

Lowpor, Aug. 8.—Oscir Moller, the young man strested at Queenstown on a charge of abducting Eiga. Bilas, of New York, was arrisined in court to-day. Moller said the foung lady had written him asking him to secompany her. to America, where she was ruling to see her brother and guardian conserning her estate. Hull Meyer, guardian of Eikas children, stated that the girl would smain in his charge, pending the arrival of her mother from Germany. Moller was remanded for a week.

Justice Day, Will Not Serve.

Toxpdy, Aug. 6.—The report is reiterated that Justice Day has notified the government that owing to the objections made to him he still refuse to serve on the commission to inquire into the Times charges against members of parliament. It is said that Justice Mills will be suitstituted for him.

can passed the committee stage in the lords this eventog.

Lord Claud Hamilton's physicians have ordered him to retire from public life for a few years, as his strength has been over-taxed.

Chamberlain Accepts Parnell's Challenge. Lornon, Ang. 6.—Chamberlain writes to the Twas scopping Paraell's challenge, and promises to publiss, in Italia a statement of the communications initiated by Parnell, which passed between them in 1884 and '85.

CANADA.

Chinese in British Columbia.

OTTAWA, Out., Ang. 6.—Returns of the Chinese population in British Columbia shows reduction of 25 per cent, during the past, year, 4000 Chinamen having been sanguled into the United States. It was also showt that the running of opium factories there has more than doubled within a treat.

For a Trans-Pacific Cable Montana, Aug. 6.—Mr. Jones, president of the Trans-Pacific Cable Company, arrived hip-yesterlay, and had an interview with fix John-Mac Douald regarding the scheme for a cable from Victoria, B. C., to Australia.

CARLE NOTES.

Dillow's Conviction Confirmed.
Dunian, Aug. 6.—The court here has confirmed the conviction of John Dillon, and nationed his application for a writ of habous sorpus for his release from prison. The application was based on the ground that owing to informalities in the county court the adge who sentenced him on appeal had no urigidiciton to rehear his case.

An Assurance to the Pope. Ross, Aug. 6.—The German government has indirectly assured the pope that Emperor William's visit to King Humbert will be of a purely military character, and that the re-lations between the Vatican and Italy will

A Royal Godfather.

Braum, Aug. 6.—The king of Sweden will arrive here on the 20th to act as godfather to Emporer William's youngest son.

Maringron, Aug. 6.—Sensator Palmer resorted, with amendments, the bill appropriating \$80,000 for a fog signal apparatus outside the bar of the Columbia river. Gregon. Also abill appropriating \$12,000 for a lighthouse and fog signal at Patos island, W. T., and bills appropriating for fighthouses at Hecla head, Suslaw river, Oregon, and Gray's harhor, W. T., \$20,000 and \$60,000, respectively.

The bill for the relief of the state of Oregon for equipments of Union soldiers for the war of the rebellion has been reported adversely. Also a similar bill for the relief of Golorade, Nebraska, California, Nevada, Maha and Washington.

Golerado, Nebraska, Californiu, Nevada, Idaho and Washington.
Representative Hermann is endeavoring to pracure for Sakor City, Or., the establishment of a signal station, to be officered and supplied by the government. He asserts to the government that in no part of Oregon east of the Cascade mountains is there a signal station, while in Northern and Southern Oregon there are three. The whent growing belt of the state is largely in the eastern part, and observations, it is argued, will be of great interest to agriculture. The department will announce its decision in a few days.

days.
In the case of the United States against

In the case of the United States against Benjamin Tervin, involving a pre-emption entry coming from the La Grande, Or., district, the secretary reverses the decision of the commissioner of the general land office, and decides in favor of Tervin.

T. B. H. Green, successor in interest to Win. A Russell in a land entry from the La Grande, Or., district, on an appeal from the decision of the general land commissioner, is allowed by the secretary of the interior to submit additional proof.

Tarick Manning's homestead entry proof to and in the Spotane Falls, W. T., district was rejected by the commissioner of the general land office, but the secretary of the interior reverses the decision, and orders a patent issued to Manning.

California Fruit Sales,
California Fruit Co.
California Fruit Co.
Sold two cars of fruit this morning, all
in good condition. It was sold as follows:
Barlett pears, \$203 10; Beaurre hardy
pears, \$2 106\$2 15; peaches, \$1 56\$3 25;
half trates Muscal grapes, \$1 50\$\$1 86; Gros
prunes, 80c@\$5c.

The not surge or weaken the howels, but act becally on the liver and bile. A period liver cor-side, Carter's Little Liver-Pills. Through Pullman despens and dining cars; also second diam despens through to the cent via thereing Paddo Railrock, Office, Ma. 2 Washing-

a tempetata a com

THE REPORT METALLISHED A

NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

The Question of Freight Bates at Spokane Falls. THE PORT TOWNSEND SOUTHERN.

Two Young Mon Browned-Plumbers on a Strike -Fortunes Again Being Made in Baffalo Bones--Improvements.

SPORANE FALLS, W. T., Aug. 0.—Some time ago Spokune citizens commenced yelling against the unjust discrimination of the

Against the ubjust discrimination of the Northern Pacific against Spokrane Falls in favor of towns on the Sound. A public demonstration was suggested, but the movers of the nievement thought it best to communicate with the Northern Pacific and invite the company to change its tariff so as to render justice to Spokine merchants. Here is the reply from the freight agent of the company:

"Lieptying to your personal favor of July 27th, I desire to say that at the last meeting of the transcontinental association it was agreed that the rates shown on the attached sheet should be put into effect from various electron points to the Pacific coast and intermediate points, provided that lines east of the Missouri river are willing to join in the same; and the chairman of the association has been given until September to prepare these tariffs. You will note that rates from all Eastern points, with the exception of New York and other Atlantic seaboard points, to the Pacific coast will apply also to intermediate points, so that; tudger this tariff, rates from St. Paul, Chicago and other points west of the Atlantic seaboard to Soukane Falls will be the no that, under this tariff, rates from St. Paul, Chiango and other points west of the Atlantic seaboard to Spokane Falls will be the same as to Portland or Tacoma, while rates from New York and other Atlantic seaboard points to the Pacific coast will be made in connection with classification applying only to Pacific coast business, to meet ocean competition, and it was further agreed that these competitive rates from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific coast ashould be applied on certain commodities manufactured at interior points east of the Missouri river which come in competition with similar interior points east of the Alisouri river which come in competition with similar articles manufactured once year the Atlantic coast. In just what event deviation from this rule agreed upon to spily to Pacific coast rates to inferior points will be carried. I can not say, as the matter has been left, to a large extent, in the hands of Mr. J. S. Jeeds chairman of the Transcontinental Association, and we shall be obliged to wait the Issuance of the green variff alluded to."

the issuance of the new tariff almided to ""

The Seattle Lake Silvie" & Eastern Railroad Company this difference took a most important step for the fature of the railroad interests of this silve. Through its attorneys it commenced into the salve to the railroad interests of this silve. Through its attorneys it commenced into the salve to the river banks from a point at or near where it is to condemn the right of way along the river banks from a point at or near where it is to cross the river for its connection with the Northern Pacific, in section 17, to the Spokane Mill Company, the hospital grounds and property of H. P. Palmaster, Mary Palmaster, H. M. Palmaster, T. J. Bricket. The line will skirt the river bank until it reaches the Spokane Mill Company, the hospital grounds and property of E. J. Bricket. The line will skirt the river bank until it reaches the Spokane Mill Company; property, where it will cross the river again.

THE PORT TOWNSEND SOUTHERN.

President Adams Coming Out to Arrange for its Construction. for its Construction.

Pour Townsenn, Aug. &.—Charles Francis
Adams, president of the Union Pacific railroad, informed Judge Swan of this city, now
in Boston, that he would personally visit
this city next month, with other railway
officials, on business in connection with the
opening of the Port Townsend Southern
railroad from here to Portland. He leaves
for Boston on August 15.

TWO YOUNG MEN DROWNED.

While Bathing in the Willamette They are EUGENE CITY, Aug. 6.—Two young men, Joseph and Benjamin Thimer, went bathing in the Willamette near here yesterday. They not returning, their friends became alarmed and instituted search early this morning. Their clothes were soon found upon the bank of the river, and a little later their bodies were discovered, lying near each other, in water about ten feet deep. It is supposed they were attacked by cramps, as the water here is very cold.

FROM SEATTLE.

Plumbers on a Strike-An Opposition Steamer Arrives.

Breamer Arri

timers will also strike this week, unless their demands are acceded.

Owen Hughes, the man who last night was suffering from an overdose of morphine, died this morning at 10 o'clock. Circumstances point to it as a case of suicides.

The steamer Wilmington arrived here today from San Francisco, in opposition to the regular Pacific Coast Steamship line, which for the past three years has subsidized the Wilmington to keep her off the line.

Seattle & West Coast Railroad from here to Snohomish was inspected to-day by vice-President D. H. Gilman, Manager W. R. Thornell, Treasurer Angus Mackintosh and General Passenger and Freight Agent W. A. Jennings, all of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Company, of which the West Coast is now a branch. They reported great satisfaction at the progress,

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AT CHEHALIS. In Which the Follansbee Family "Get There With Both Feet"

There With Both Feet."

CHEMAIAS, W. T., Ang. 6.—The Teachers' institute for the Second jucicial district opened to-day in the opera house at 1 P. M. Mrs. Snodgrass, county superintendent of public schools. Prois. Follansbee and Tate, Miss Hattie Reed of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a large number of county teachers were present. The day was occupied by preliminaries and short discussions by Profs. Tate and Follansbee.

The evening session opened by singing by a large choir under direction of Mrs. Tate. O. E. Harmon road a paper on self-culture, Miss Bullock an essay on grammar and composition, and an address was delivered by Prof. Follansbee.

Tuesday forenoon will be occupied by an address on didactics by Prof. Follansbee, an essay on grammar and composition by Prof. Tate. on primary methods by Mrs. P. B. Hate, and on civil government by L. E. Kollansbee.

In the afternoon the uncaramne will be seen and the self-county of the programme of the prof.

In the afternoon the programme will be as follows: Book-keeping, Prof. Rate; primary

Folianshea. All the teachers from out of the county are being entertnined free by the people of Chehalis. Several more will be here Tucsday. Wednesday night the Ladies' Guild will give a grand original entertainment at the open house.

Opera house.

The county commissioners are in session and have an immense amount of business.

FROM TACOMA.

Cannell Proceedings—Attempt at Suicide—A Frightfal Accident.

Tarona, W. T., August 6.—At a meeting of the city council this afternoon, it was decided to have a scow built, with propelling power, for the purpose of carrying the gurbage of the city out to deep water daily, and there dumped. The health committee was instructed to prepare plans at once. The sewcrage ordinance will be considered at a meeting next Saturday. Chief of Police Thompson was sustained in his disagreement with officers Marble and McLaughlin, and the latter officers were suspended and officer C. P. Jones confirmed. A committee will report at the next meeting on the propriety of enlarging the wharf warehouse to the First ward. Resolutions of respect for Gen. Sheridan were passed, and the city flag was directed to be flown at half mast.

mast.

A man named Bradley, who has been confined in jail for several days with a severe case of delirlum tremens, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a record. He also severely lacerated his wrist. Although badly cut, and presenting a horrible appearance, his wounds are not dangerous. A young man named Arthur Squires, while at work in a mill of Faller.

A young man named Arthur Squires, while at work in a mill at Enston, on the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific, slipped, and failing against a flywheel of the engine, was caught and whited round several times before the engine could be stopped. His right thigh was broken, and he was badly injured internally. He was brought to the Fannie Paddock hospital.

PORT TOWNSEND NOTES.

The Wreek of the D. C. Murray-Victory for the Seamen's Union.

Port Townserd, W. T., Aug. 6.—Charles M. Bradshaw has returned from California, where he went recently to dispose of his illifated bark, D. C. Murray, which was wrecked at Redonds beach last month. The cargo was salely delivered and the freight money collected. The wreek was sold for \$800. The Murray's master, Capt. Wm. Montandon, arrived to-night.

The county commissioners have awarded the contract for building a county road from Discovery bay to Leland valley for \$4500. This will throw open a large area of undeveloped farming land for settlement.

Ira P. Smith, manager of the Port Discovery sawmills, has resigned, and was succeeded by Charles A. Moore, son of the senior member of the firm, of Moore & Smith, who assumed the superintendency to-day.

Private intelligence from San Francisco indicates that the Ship Owners' Association has given up the fight for a reduction in seamen's wages. This virtually indicates a victory for the Beamen's Union.

The barkentine Skagit sailed from Port Gamble with a crew at the old scale of wages, liter not floation from San Francisco of the sign of shipping affaird.

The fight between the rival organizations on Puget sound has been botter in the extreme, and every inch has been contended for by the ship owners' representative, Henry Rothschild.

J. E. Clark, late editor of the Pasadena, Cal. Union, and Dr. C. M. Buldwin, of Ash-

ry Rothschild.

J. E. Clark, late editor of the Pasadena,
Cal., Union, and Dr. C. M. Baldwin, of Ash-SCal., Union, and Dr. C. N land, Ohio, are in town.

FROM OLYMPIA.

Remarkable Healing Properties of Our Glorious Climate-Local Notes. Remarkable Healing Froperiles of Our Glorious Climate-Local Notes.

Onympa, Aug. 6.—John McKenzie, while splitting wood a few days ago at Yelm, happened to strike the index finger of his left land, which he completely severed, with the exception of a small tendeon which held it. He put the finger in place until it was dressed by a surgeon, and now it seems to be doing well, and the blood is circulating properly.

Last week Mr. Andrew Erickson, bookkeeper in the pipe factory, while working with a lever was struck in the chin, which caused him to bite half an inch off the end of his tongue, with the exception of a small strip of flesh which held it. With fortunake presence of mindhe kept the sound piece pressed against the tongue for one hour until it adhered, and at present it is rapidly healing.

rapidly healing.
The sale of delinquent taxes by the sheriff

The sale of delinquent taxes by the sherifitoday was poorly attended, people seeming to have but little confidence in tax titles. Henry Quinn and Amanda A. Leballister, both of Skagit county, were married by Justice Keady to-day.

Mrs. Martin will lecture in the Congregation.

sia,"
Hon, George A. Barnes returned from the East on Sunday morning.
Messre, William Brown and C. H. Sylvestor, both old residents of this city, left to-day on a visit to their old home in Maine.
Flags are at half mast here in respect to the memory of General Philip Sheridan.

FROM COLFAX,

timers will also strike this week, unless their demands are acceded.

Owen Hughes, the man who last night was suffering from an overdose of morphine, died this morning at 10 colock. Circumstances point to it as a case of suicide.

The steamer Wilmington arrived here today from San Francisco, in opposition to the regular Pacific Coast Steamship line, which for the past three years has subsidized the Wilmington to keep her off the line.

Four Newcastle miners who were acquitted last week in a justice court of a charge of brushly beating F. M. Guye, claimant of the Washington coal mines near Giman, were today examined before United States Commissioner Emery. The prosecution was nonsulted and detendants discharged. This seems to be the end of whaf promised to be severe trouble for the miners.

But has been filed in this district court by J. H. May against W. 12. Hill if of Washington, and cwas alrapet tract of valuable land in this city.

Suit was filed te-day by King. county against George Donald, milroid contractor, who refused to pay 4 road tax for each of Mrs. Yesler, to-day asked for a restraining order to prevent the sheriff from selling critain real estate for unpaid taxes. The property involved includes Yesler dock and a vast amount of property in the heart of the city, the Yeslers being among the oldest settlers here. Over assessment were the cause of unpaid taxes in the heart of the city, the Yeslers being among the oldest settlers here. Over assessment were the cause of unpaid taxes in the heart of the city, the Yeslers being among the oldest settlers here. Over assessment were the cause of unpaid taxes in the heart of the city, the Yeslers being among the oldest settlers here. Over assessment were the cause of unpaid taxes in the heart of the city, the Yeslers being among the oldest settlers here. Over assessment were the cause of unpaid taxes in the heart of the city, the Yeslers being among the oldest settlers here. Over assessment were the cause of unpaid taxes in the heart of the first of the result

From Victoria.

From Victoria.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. G.—A cricket match between Victoria and Vancouver elevens resulted in victory for the former in one inning. Score, Victoria, 284: Vancouver, first 88, second 50 for three wiokets.

The championship lacrosse match between Victoria and Vancouver clubs resulted in favor of the former in two straight games. Time was called while the third was in procress. gress,
Bishop Lenimens of Vancouver island and
Alaska conscerated St. Andrew's cathedral
yesterday morning. There was a large
attendance of visiting bishops and priests.

Through in Eighteen Hours.

Ellesseurs, W. T., Aug. 8.—The steamer arrived at Port Enton last night, making the trip from Okanogan to Eaton in seven hours. Passengers came through from Coaconnuity to Eilensburg in eighteen hours. The boat brought down fourteen tone of ore, a large smount of other freight, and eighteen passengers. She will return Thursday with a large passenger list and good freight.

Voting for a Rallroad Subsidy.

Whatcom, W. T., Aug. 6.—A telegram from New Westminster this evening, from Whatcom par-less who went over to the election, says the \$250,000 subsidy by-law to ald the Westminster, Bellingham Hay & Seattle railroad will be voted favorably on Tuesday in Whatcom and Westminster. Much interest is left in this project.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your alcoping car accommodation at No. 2 Wankington street, siles Narthern Pacific hailroad

methods, Mrs. Hale; arithmetic, L. E. Foll- FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Oceanic Steamer Line to be Withdrawn.

TEACHERS COMING TO PORTLAND.

A Bad Man Killed by a Fist Blow-Another Advance in Sugar-Congregational Ministers in Conference-Etc.

SAN PRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—It is now announced by the Oceanic Steamship Company that the line of steamers now plying between this port and Auckland. New Zealand, and Sydney, will be withdrawn upon the expiration in November next of the existing mail contract between the company and the colonial government. It is understood that the New Zealand and New South Wales governments are about to discontinue the subsidy of £80,000 per annum which they have been paying the company for carrying mails and the officers of the company state that they have been unable to obtain aid from the U. S. government, except £90,000 annual sea postage. After Novumber the trade of this country with Australia and New Zealand will have to be carried on by sailing vessels, or by way of Hong Kong and lines between that place and Australian ports. The Oceanic company will still couthnue its line to Honolulu, but it is understood that two steamers now in the Australian line will run from here to Vancouver, B. C., in connection with the Canadan Pacific company, and will carry freight bound from San Francisco to points in the eastern part of the United States.

GOING HOME VIA PORTLAND. A Large Number of Tenchers Start North on the C. & O.

on the C. & O.

Saw Francisco, Ang. 8.—The longest passenger train that has left this city over the California & Oregon since the opening of that line last winter, started on its way to Portland this morning. A feature of the train was six Pullman cars filled with returning teachers and their friends. There were two large parties, one conducted by Rev. W. N. Ackley, and the other by A. C. Stockin. The train will go in two sections north of Marysville, Cal. The party will return East via the Northern Pacific after visiting Pc. thand. They are for the most part New Englanders.

The itherncy of the excursion is to arrivo

They are for the most part New Englanders.
The itineracy of the excursion is to arrive at Portland at 10:40 A. M. Wednesday, and leave almost immediately for a trip to the Cascades. The evening of Wednesday and Thursday to noon will be devoted to seeing the city of Portland. Thursday afternoon will be spent in reaching Tacoma. They will remain there until Saturday morning and then start East. After visiting Yellowstone park and other points, they will reach Boston on the 24th of August. About 120 people will leave here for Portland, but many other teachers have written that they will join the party at Portland and make the transcontinental trip together.

RILLED BY A FIST BLOW.

An Ex-Convict Assaults the Wrong Man at Truckee, Cal. Truckee, Cal.

Truckee, Cal.

Truckee, Cal.

Truckee, Cal.

Truckee, Cal.

Truckee, Cal.

Truckee, Cal.

Truckee, Cal.

Truckee, Cal.

Truckee, Cal.

The killing occurred in a saloon. Morris struck Leganit, who had not molested him. Leganit struck him with his fist squarely on the bridge of the nose. Pieces of bone were driven into the head, causing death in one hour. The coroner's jury completely exonerated Leganit. Mogris had served a term in San Quentin.

FURTUER ADVANCE IN SUGAR. A Rise of Three-eighths of a Cent Since Saturday.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—There was an advance of one-eighth of a cent in all grades of refined sugar Saturday, another advance of one-eighth of a cent at 8 o'clock this morning, and a third advance of one-eighth of a cent at 10 o'clock. Dry granulated is now 7% cents a pound, and the market is vory

In the afternoon there was another advance in sugar of one eighth of a cent, making three-eighths of a cent to-day and one-half cent since Saturday. Dry granulated is now 7% cents a pound.

MINISTERS IN SESSION. action in Favor of Establishing a National

Sunday Law.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—At the session tolay of the Congregational Ministers' Club. Sam Brancisco, Aug. 6.—At the session to day of the Congregational Ministers' Club. several members who have been absent for several weeks spoke of their vacation experiences. Rev. Dr. McLean of the First Congregational Church in Oakland taking the load. His from California, othe Pacific council of Congregational as a delegate from California, othe Pacific council of Congregational separations, despetance, despeta, it may been setted that no denominational paper nor theological school would be started in Oregon or Washington territory at present, as has been talked of, but that the patronage of Congregationalists would be given to the Pacific of this city and the theological school in Oakland. The northern regions of the Congregationalists would be given to the Pacific of this city and the theological school in Oakland. The northern regions of the congregationalists would be given to the Pacific of this city and the theological school in Oakland. The 12. The Vanilla filly second, Gallie Harper through the power of the oregon of the oregon of the congregationalists would be given to the Pacific of this city and the theological school in Oakland. The 12. The Vanilla filly second, Gallie Harper through the home mission board to hold its meeting there in 1889, and its invitation could be accepted. It would bring from 1000 to 1500 pelple from the tast.

Rev. Dr. Willey spoke of the meeting of the Oregon and Washington Congregational Association at Tacouna, which he had attended a tended of the oregon and Washington Congregational Association at Tacouna, which he had attended at the condition of the oregon of the oregon of the oregon of the condition of the oregon or the oregon of the oregon or the or

the Oregon and Washington Congregational Association at Tacoma, which he had attended.

Dr. Benton and Rev. Mr. Cruzau, both well-known in Oregon, followed. Dr. Benton said a union with the churches of the North was, in his view, very desirable. There was less of the foreign element there, and the religious tone was higher, especially respecting the Sabbath and temperance.

At the Methodist preachers' meeting today, Rev. Dr. Anthony, formerly of Salcau, called attention to the circular which has been sent from the East oall pastors asking them to take action in favor of the bill which has recently been introduced into congress to establish a national Sanday law. He said that a large number of the churches of the East and middle West had already taken action in favor of the bill, including not a few German churches. Instead of circulating petitions to congress, he thought it batter for each of the churches to take action and forward the result, duly attested by the pastor, to a committee in the East having the matter in charge, and he moved a resolution pledging the pastors to present the matter at an early day to their several congregations.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Izer, well known matter at an early day to their several congregations.
On motion of Rev. Dr. Izer, well known from his labors in Portland, the resolution was amended so that the certificate of church action should be certified to by the official board of the churches as well as by the pastors. The amendment was accepted and the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

Rathroad Notes.

San Francisco, Aug 6.—C. H. Phillips, general traveling agent of the Transcontinental association, after a week's stuy in San Francisco, returned to St. Louis tomicht. night.
Travel between this city and Los Angeles has fallen off considerably of late. This is said to be owing to warm weather and lack of activity in the Southern California real estate market.

W. A. Bissell, general western agent of the Atlantic & Pacific, returned from New York to-day.

Atlantic & Pacific, returned from New York to-day.

J. A. Fillmore, general superintendent of the Southern Pacific, returned to the city yesterday from Portland, where he went to meet John M. Loucey, general superintendent of the New York Central & Hudson river road. On their way from Portland a stop was made at Vina and Senator Stanford's vinyard inspected.

G. J. Wheeler, city passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific in Portland, was in town to-day.

Son Francisco, Aug. 6.—John McNulty, a longshoreman who shot and killed James Collins some time ago, was convicted of murder in the first degree to-day.

Collins and McNulty had a few words over some trivial matter, and when they met the following evening McNulty drew a revolver and shot him in the left eyo. The builtet passed through Collins's brain, and he dropped dead on the sidewalk. At the trial McNulty set up a plea of insanity, and arrers that he kell no recollection at the kill-

ing, other than that he had a vague idea that when he drew the revolver he believed Colmuch ne drew the revolver he believed Col-lins and a crowd of men were pursuing him with the intention of taking his life.

Sporting Events. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—In sporting circles the most important features for the month are the Godrey-Jackson and Mahan-Meadows contests, while the hantan weight contest of the Golden Gate Club to-morrow evening, between Mahoney and Haley, is looked forward to with interest. W. H. Quinn, of the Olympic Athletic Club, and Joe Acton have been matched to wrestle Greece-Roman style at the Grand operahouse August 20. Faulkner has issued a challenge to Acton to wrestle another match. Wine Cellar and Contents Burned.

What Cellar and Contents Burned.

Santa Rosa, Aug. 6.—Fire at Fulton today destroyed about \$14,000 worth of
property, consisting of a brick wine cellar
anni its contents, 35,000 gallons of wine,
valued at \$12,000, owned by W. Chisholm of
Petaluma. The building was valued at
\$1000, and out buildings were valued at \$400.
There being no available water with which
to quench the flames wine was substituted.
The loss is partially covered by insurance,
The origin of the fire is not known.

A Flurry in Mining Stocks.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—In Comstock shares California opened at \$8 this morning, and Ophir at \$5.50. After the 9:30 session the market was literally swamped with Constock shares, and for half an hour it looked like a small panio. California fell to \$6.75 and Ophir to \$4.30. Toward noon there was a sharp reaction, Con. California closed at \$7.80\(\pm\)68.00, and Ophir \$4.95\(\pm\)50.00. Other shares also suffered for a time, but the market closed firmer.

A Disparance Fire.

A Disastrous Fire.

Los Angeles, Aug. 6.—Fire, believed to have been incendary, to-night destroyed the residence and a barn containing six horses of John Ryan, a saloonkeeper, and a building occupied by Zetta & Isaacs, second-hand dealers. Total loss, \$4500; partly insured. The charred remains of Patrick McCarthy, a laborer, were found after the fire was extinguished. He is supposed to have been intoxicated.

Death of an Eastern Teacher.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—Miss Mury C. Todd, a teacher from Ansonia, Conn., who came to San Francisco to attend the educational convention, died here yesterday. She was at first attacked with nervous prostrution, which quickly developed into Bright's disease and ran its course rapidly. The remains will probably be sent to the former home of deceased.

To Store Text-Books. To Store Text-Books.

Sacramero, Aug. 6.—At a meeting of the board of continussioners created by an act of the legislature of January, 1888, which act authorised an appropriation of \$10,000 for constructing a storchouse for state text-books, it was decided to day to proceed with the work forthwith, and State Printer Young was notified to this effect.

Admission Day a Holiday. Admission Day a Holiday.

Sacramento, Aug. 6.—The governor has declared the day in which California was admitted into the Union a legal holiday. He will issue a proclamation this week. As admission day, September 9, falls on Sunday, he has designated Monday, the 10th, as the holiday.

Fire in a Lumber xard.

NEVADA CITY, Aug. 6.—Fire broke out in
L. Voss's lumber yard at Hunt's hill, six
miles from here, yesterday and burned
300.000 feet of choice lumber, causing a
loss of from \$6000 to \$10,000. There was
small insurance. The fire is thought to be

Against the Wine Trust. Against the Wine Trust.

EAGRAMENTO, Aug. d.—Prominent growers of wine grapes in this county have called a meeting for August 14, to organize against the wine trust. They propose to fix a fair price for grapes, and should the wineries refuse to pay it, to dry all wine grapes.

Leaped to Death.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—This afternoon Wm. Tatum, an iomate of the German hospital, became violently delirious, and jumped from the third-story window of the hospital, a distance of fifty feet, lighting on his head. Death resulted almost instantly.

Shipping.

Ban Francisco, Aug. 6.—Arrivals—Ship
Prussia and ship Liedsdale, Seattle; ship
Carl Fredorick and ship Lindisfarne, Nanamo. Clearances—Steamer Oregon, Astorna.
Departures—Ship Palmyra, Seattle; bark
Cassandra, Tacoma.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 6.—Fire in the snow-sheds at Cisco this morning destroyed 2000 feet of sheds. By great efforts the station and other property were saved.

BASEBALL.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The Pittsburg-Boston game was postponed on account of rain.

Philabelphia, Aug. 6.—The Chicago-Philadelphia and the Athletics-St. Louis games were stopped in the fourth inning by rain.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Loose fielding on the part of Detroit to-day, combined with good playing on the part of the home team, won them the game. Score: Washington 5, Detroit 3. New York, Aug. 6.—Lucky bitting in the eighth won the game for New York. Score: New York 8. Indianapolis 2. Batteries, Keefe and Ewing, and Shrever and Bucrele. Cleveland, Aug. 6.—The Cleveland and Kansas City game was postponed owing to rain. rain. New York, Aug. 6.-Louisville 2, Brook-

New York, Aug. 6.—Louisville 2, Brooklyn 0.

Walla Walla News Items.

Walla Walla, August 6.—Col. N. N. Tyner to-day made a proposition to the board of trade to furnish weekly letters in the Fioneer Press for one year, in consideration of 100 cash subscribers, at \$10 ench, a correspondent to be appointed by the board and paid by the Fioneer Press. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, over thirty being secured in a short time.

C. Herman, treasurer of the O. & W. T. railroad, appeared before theboard of county commissioners to-day, and requested that the assessment on the rolling stock of the road be reduced, on the ground that the property has not yet been turned ever for traffic, being at present used only for construction. The petition was denied. It is expected that the road between Wallula and Centerville will be open for traffic in two weeks.

weeks.

The notorious "McCraith Castle," so long a menace to the good name of our city, was to-day sold at sheriff's sale for \$3000.

Thirty-live convicts were placed to work this morning on the O. R. &.N. extension to the penitentiary, in addition to the company's force. The ties are all laid, and the track is being pushed ahead.

Raitroad Men Fire Upon Mexicans.

Raitroad Men Fire Upon Mexicans.

Tocsor, Aug. 6.—Advices from Pantano say some raitroad men had trouble with some Mexicans yesterday concerning one of the Mexican's wives. The raitroad boys got the best of it. The Maxicans returned with reinforcements and attacked the men, who were in a box car, with stones. The men fired a load of buckshot, breaking the left arm of one and the right arm of another Mexican. The wounded men were brought to the railroad hospital. The one shot in the left arm died this afternoon. There is much feeling among the Mexican population.

Death of Col. Gibson.

EL Paso, Tex., Aug. 6.—Col. George Gibson, Pitth infantry, commandant at Fort Bliss, died yesterday at Las Vegas, N. M. The remains will be sent to Carlisle, Fa., for burial The perfume of violets, the purity of the lily, the glow of the rose and the flush of Hebe, combine in Possoni's wondrous fowder.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for points east. The only during car route from and Office Street, No. 2 Washington street.

GEN. FISK ACCEPTS.

Prohibition Can Only Come Through Party Effort.

THE LESSON IN VARIOUS STATES.

Dr. Brooks's Letter of Acceptance Also Made Pab-Bo-Gifts for General Harrison-To Welcome Blaine.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—The letters of acceptance of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks, prohibition candidates for president and vice-president of the United States,

and vice-president of the United States, were made public this alternoon.

Gen. Fisk's letter, dated Seabright, N. J., July 25, opens with an expression of a grateful sense of the honor conferred by the Indianapolis convention, and after formally accepting the nomination, proceeds as follows:

"Within a few years temperance reform has altogether changed front. In the great conflict which has been and is yet waging, the temperance forces no longer face human appetite and habit alone; they oppose legislation, law, the purposes of political parties, the policy of the state and the nation. What law creates, law alone can kill. The creature of law, the radoon, the liquor traffic, can die only at the law's hand, or the hand of the law's executor. It is not enough that we reform the individual; we must reform the state. A reform so vast as this we advocate, involving such radical changes in state and national policy, is utterly dependent for its agitation and consummation upon some party force.

"The national democratic party, in its

cate, involving such radical changes in suce and national policy, is utterly dependent for its agitation and consummation upon some party force.

"The national democratic party, in its platform, ulters no word in condemnation of the greatest foe of the republic, the liquor traffic. It was with great reluctance that I came to admit the imperative need of a new party, while yet the party of my old choice, the national republican party, maintained its organization. But I have seen no hour of regret. Every day since then has shown yet more clearly the logic of my course, and the inevitable truth of my conclusions.

"In Texas, in Tennessee and in Oregon, local non-partisan efforts to establish probibition have failed, through the efforts of the liquor elements in the old party composition. In lowa, Rhode Island and Maine the laws have been shamelessly defied for like reason. The entire trend of things in these last four years has proven how hopeless the effort to broaden the range of prohibition legislation through non-partisan means, and equally futile, as a final consummation, the natural methods of local option and high license; while from the supreme court itself has come, with startling emphasis, a declaration so nationalizing this reform that it can never be made of local or state limitation again.

"The first concern of good government," said the recent mational republican convention at Chicago, "is the virtue and sobriety of the poole, and the purity of the home its chief concern." Yet prohibition has no place in the party's platform, and the party's chief concern, so that party does not deserve the support of fine who love good government, and the party's chief concern, is or purity of the home, and the virtue and sobriety of the home, and the virtue and sobriety of the home, and the would bar the importation of paupers from abroad, or close the tariff door of competition from pauperized foreign industry, and then, by the liquor system; perpetunte the monytenting of paupers and crivinals.

petition from panporized foreign industry, and then, by the liquor system perpetuate the manufacture of paupers and criminals in our own midst, with whom honest labor must compete, and whom, largely, honest labor must support. DR. BROOKS'S LETTER.

The letter of Dr. John A. Brooks, accepting the vice-presidential nomination of the probibition ticket, is also made public to-

The letter of Dr. John A. Brooks, accepting the vice-presidential nomination of the probibition ticket, is also made public today. After acknowledging the honor conferred upon him, he denounces in the strongest terms, monopolies and trusts, which, he says, are against a wholesome revision of the tariff. He says the country will hold each of the great political parties to its platform, and that the platform of the prohibition party is the wisest of the three. He does not hesitate to declare that the surplus in the treasury is a constant menace to the business interests of the country.

"The propriety of removing the tax on whisky must depend altogether upon the purpose intended to be accomplished by such removal. The tariff itself pleads a right to existence upon the grounds of its recognition by the government and the revenue it pays into the public treasury. Strike down this defense, and an outraged public would not long suffer its continuance. The prohibition party would strike off the tax, that it may sooner destroy the traffic. The purpose of the republican party in the repeal of the tax is to reduce the revenues, so that they may not have 'to surrender every part of your protective system.' The prohibition ists would take this arch criminal out of prison to hang him; the republican at oset him at liberty. Every Christian will approve the promotion of the one and denounce the other as the consummation of human selfishness and infamy. Proper protection of American labor and the infant industries of our country may and does commend itself to the majority of our people, but of infinitely more importance is the protection of our homes."

Dr. Brooks concludes with remarks regarding the sanctity of the home, refers to the evil influence of saloons, and endorses woman suffrage and the work of women for prohibition.

Engineers, Firemen and Brakemen, Leaing to Federation.

Minneapous, Aug. 6.—The second graeral meeting of railway employes, to consider the proposition for the confederation in
the locomotive engineers, firemen and brakemen's brotherhoods and switchmen's brotherhoods and switchmen's brotherhoods and switchmen's protherhoods and switchmen's mutuasid association, convened here yesterday
The gathering included representatives from
eighteen divisions of engineers, thirteelodges of firemen, and eight lodges of brakemen. Four lodges of switchmen representabetween 7000 and 10,000 men. The meeting
was almost unanimous in favor of annuamation. Steps are being taken to furing
the result.

AT STANDING BOCK Indianarous, Aug. 6.—The Kansas City Biaine club called on Gen. Harrison this morning on its way to New York to partici-pate in the reception of Blaine. They were welcomed by Gen. Harrison in a short speech.

welcomed by Gen. Harrison in a short speech.

The most pleasing incident of the visit occurred when Col. Plant of the club introduced Miss Abbie Burgess, one of the ladies accompanying the club, who, in a graceful speech, presented Gen. Harrison with a beautiful satin badge, inscribed "The Kansas City Blaine club greets their next president, August, 1888." Gen. Harrison was visibly affected by the incident, and expressed his grateful appreciation of the souvenir.

Gen. Harrison was the recipient of a gift to-day in the way of a miniature log cabin, sent him by admirers from Richmond, Va. 14 is constructed of pine limbs, and is perfect in every detail, even to the latch string; the hard cider barrel before the door, the old The Indians Resolve to Kill the Pirst Man.

Sr. Paul, Aug. 6.—The Bismarck correspondent of the Piencer Press wires. An inside man from Standing Rock to-day says the Indians have resolved in secret council, ta kill the limit of the Rock to makes it awkward for the first Indian to sign. He credits the Indians' firm position to the bad offices of the squaw men and half-breeds. the hard cider barrel before the door, the old drinking gourd and the historical coen skin on the walt.

TO WELCOME BLAINE.

Arrival of Eight Hundred Young Republicans from Chicago. Arival of Eight Hundred Young Republicans from Chicago.

Naw York, Aug. 6.—It is expected by the Blaine reception committee that the City of New York will arrive next Wednesday morning. Preparations will be made to start the steamboat Sam Sloan at 11 A. M., though the actual start will not be made for an hour or two after the steamer has been sighted off Fire island. The largest extimate of the number that will be in the procession is between 30,000 and 40,000.

The Young Men's Blaine Club of Chicago arrived here on special trains this morning to the number of about eight hundred, to take part in the parade in honor of Blaine's return from Europe. Another train load of enthusiantic Western republicans is expected here for the parade. ed here for the parade.

ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

The Usual One-Sided Affair, in Which There is Little Interest.

Montgoment, Ala., Aug. 6.—The election to-day was for governor and state officers and members of the legislature. The republicans had condidates in only a few counties and made but little effort in the canvass. Nearly every candidate for the legislature was a democrat. Gov. Seay's majority will be large. Returns so far received indicate a fair democratic and a small republican vote.

Mr. Morton's Resignation to be Accepted by the C. P. To-day.

New York, Aug. 6.—Concerning Levi P. Morton's reported retirement from the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, inquiries at the office of Morton, Bliss & Co. made this afternoon, elicited the statement that Morton was elected director about a year ago, to fill a place temporarily in the board until the selection was made of a suitable Canadian director. Since that election he has never, even in a single instance, attended a meeting of the board, or exercised any of the functions of director. His resignation was forwarded to the hoard

be paid \$1 20 a day. Witness those were to work for some company railroad fare was to be paid. An was signed between witness and who was named Philip Emith. According to this agreement witness was to been men, and allow Philip Emith. According to the same was to be men, and allow Philip Emith. According to the same were to include the same was to be said bis business was ish laborers to large employers furnished 400 men to Brown. However, ish laborers to large employers furnished 400 men to Brown. However, the men were was a furnished as many as to the West Shore railroad. Of them furnished board for about 300. The made him a present. They thipped cents apiece, and presented the sum to balk. The West Shore railroad per ness a fixed salary of \$2 a day.

in bulk. The West Shore railroad process a fixed salary of \$2 a day.

George H. Simmons, special agent treasury, went under assumed at

George H. Simmons, special sgrad treasury, went under assumed status treasury, went under assumed status. Lately he took the name of Smith. He did this for a purpose, into "Lattle Italy" to look for the work in iron ore mills in Pennsy. This, he said, was all imaginary beyond interviews with Trogis and they agreed to furnish men for high they agreed to furnish men for high have them here in two months. They were to import the men from high have them here in two months. The to allow witness 5 per cent. of the locality of the second of the foreign of the second of the sec

saged for some time in importing the low-countrymen under contract.

WHAT A RUFORTED LEARNED.

Several immigrants were also can regarding the manner of coming the inducements held out.

H. H. Colcinzer, a reporter of the Phila Ledger, testified that he had sageted the Italian imported labor questions of the Italian imported labor questions and one Michael Angelo, a foreman, far him the names of men here in far who would furnish him all the men and the contract of the contra

THE KANSAS VENDETTA

Troops Now in Control at Haroteway

Woodednie:

Lyberal, Kas., Aug. 6.—The troops arrest at Hugotown on Sunday evening. The difference of the town. This part of the town. This part of the troops are not very specific town.

of the town. This part of the propering was not very processing was not very processing was not very processing the troops to-day at Woodsdale, and the same results. Yesterday was the U.S. marshal arrested Sam Endman, E. Chamberlain and six others. It is pected that the prisoners will be interested that the prisoners will be interested to the troops of the troops

Probability That Charges Against To Will be Investigated.

Will be Investigated.

Washington, Ang. 6.—Copies of a growin adopted at the mass meeting of traditions held at San Francisco on the interest of last month concerning Chines Limigration and demanding the imperation and demanding the imperation and removal of Lorento Bawyer, circuit and removal of Lorento Bawyer, circuit work in the highest constitution of the Ninth district and George M. Ed. of district judge for the district of New York of the Ninth district and George M. Ed. of Mental and Thompson to-day and provide and Thompson to-day and provided in the house. On motion a memorial was ordered printed in the compressional Record. The matter will go the sent to San Francisco to investigate the charges made in the memorials.

it is thought probable that committee be sent to San Francisco to investigate charges made in the memorials.

THE AMALGAMATION.

AT STANDING ROCK.

Forger Perter in Chicago.
Chicago, Aug. 6.—James H. Porter, the
First National Bank forger, who was arrived
by a Pinkerton operative at Portland On
arrived here to day. Before a justice in
waived examination and was committed

the custody of the sheriff in default of \$2005

Union ticket office, corner Pirst and Oak standord Corner Railway, & Navigation Company, Union Tractife railway, Northern Pacific railway, October Pacific railway, October Pacific and Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G. 2. Tayloticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

A WASINGTON TERRITORY

MAN WELL PLEASED.

AN OPEN LETTER.

MR. EDITORS—Dear Sir: 1 nave been a great sufferer for about five years with the liver and kidney disease; also a stomatod ficulty, and in fact my whole system was ranged. In this condition I came to Deliver the street, Portland, for commendation, 235 Fifth street, Portland, for commendation.

Darrin, 235 Fifth street, Portland, for containing and treatment. Now, after a week's treatment, I have not felt so week's treatment, I have not felt so week's treatment, I also was deaf, and cured and well. I also was deaf, and cured on my deatness. Cambral terred to at my home at Seatco, W. T. Portland, Ang. 3, 1888. W. F. OGI

Office Hours and Place of Business

Office Hours and Place of Business.

The doctors can be consulted at 25 Distreet, corner Main, Portland, from 10 daily; evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 daily; evenings, 10 daily; even

in the early part of the summediace will be filled at to-morrow in Montreal.

MORTON FREYESS NOT TO THE RHINECLIFFE, N. Y., Aug., Morton states that he read floring in the senate, delivered on Fridit, was charged that he was a direct canadian Pacific, a road which it is carrying American commerce subsidies by the Canadian government of the case would be disclosed shortly the case would be disclosed shortly. AFFAIRS OF THE The Narrow Gange W First-Class Benzir

Indications That the Union Behind Its Bivels in Buildi ITALIAN CONVICT LABOR -0. B. & N. Burvas Wholesale and Open Violation of States Law. Wholesale and Open Violation

States Law.

New York, Aug. 6.—The first
fore the Congressional Immigration
gation committee to-day was He
Ordeye, agent of the Company employed
in Southern Europe, cold prepaid
and carried many Italians.

An Italian who could not talk
English was the next witness:
He
English was the next witness:
Carried on a small mouey change
fitshment. A week ago a man as
furnish five hundred laborers, who
be paid \$1.20 a day. Witness thoo
were to work for some company
witnesd fure was to be paid fure was to be paid

The narrow gauge lines a order for the shipment of As was stated in these columniace Judge Deady made at Mr. C. N. Scott, receiver of roads, to issue certificates mortgage on the roads and to pay off indebtedness an pairing the roads. Receiver Scott yesterday tract to the court for its an Messra, J. M. Leavens and agree to furnish and place track on the narrow gat 100,000 to 125,000 ties, at the

receiver in such places as for 45 cents each, the road portation as soon as the along the line. With the davits of a number of r davits of a number of resubmitted as to the reaso price. The court approved work will be commenced at east and west side reads.

The number of ties above place the roadbed in good a the farmers and warchou lines to have their grain me necessary delay.

A prominent banker of the furnish all the money a work on the certificates ceiver if the contractors so From present indication great amount of grain brook roads this year, as warehou roads this year, as warehoulines are having sucks ship distribution to the furmers some of them having all their orders.

Hon. Norman Buck ar Falls Saturday from War thority for the statement t thority for the statement to site for the O. B. & N. Co-was being laid out. He sporter of a Spokane paper sioners appointed by the c-certain property belonging Pacific, lying between K Mission, for right of way of the O. B. & N. had left f-would probably commence tion faturday. The co-Messra. Conningham, Scoti Murray. They are accom Murray. They are accounty Woods of the O. R. & the right of way agent.

Recently E. C. Kenney and Charles Ryan, who rep Pacific Railway Company Pacific Isaliway Company
City. They were on the v
river to Brownies terry, an
pected to visit the Pine c
trict. The Democrat states
their trip was to look for a
route to tap that great mir
thinks the building of suc
bility of the near future. Th
country will sooner or later
a railroad seems to be a ce
established will afford to
owners there a ready mes established will afford to owners there a ready mer portation of the thousand grade ores to the reduct mining industry of East hardly advanced beyond ' age, and scores of claims no yet be great ore produce the time when capital and portation are afforded to derful richness of the distra-

Union Pacific, via Butte Ci the Lewiston Teller, that t the Lewiston Teller, that it down Snake river, but if Raho it will come by we lattle Saimon and the river Snake, or across Clearwater and down that seems the company are of road via the Weiser and I find more business than we along the Snake.

The news from Engir

The first shipment over Washington territory in Flut) consisted of two c which were brought in to flat a few days ago.

Several days ago.

Several days ago a pasurveyors, in charge of Junrived at Lewiston. They month, Ste Potlatch country. The absent about a month. St ton they will survey to the Bitter Root pass.

Work on the survey of to extend from Eagle Ro National park is progress Engineers are at present Rexburg, and will comm-ing in a short time. It lieved that grading and begin before snow thes.

Farmers in all parts of ington territory are now in cutting and threshing g click of the reaper and hes of the thresher is heard if the country. Harvestin half over yet, and thus in ment has not fairly started "Is there any grain to over any or all of the lines porter yesterday of a nofficial." Well, no," he answere has been very little grain any of the lines—I mear crop. But you might earnovement has not comme the bulk will depend verstate of the market and which farmers and shipp grain. However, before m we shall see the yellow cereal pouring mto Portkar. in cutting and threshing

A new time table is now the Southern Pacific rail will affect the lines in thi will affect the lines in this time table is expected August 12. No material will be made from the pew table will be made it heavy passenger trains, we for some time past. By it will arrive here about ten according to the present ferent stations along the ward, the time will vary the table now in use. I fifteen minutes difference the line. Freight trains to slightly modify their t

The several railway lines ir many passengers from north. Hotels were cr seemed to be an unusus Soon after the arrival offices, corridors, and ev-front of them were fill women. They invariable warm. Plug hats, linen valises and trunks cut n valies and trunks cut no among the groups of trav intermoon numbers of in served out in open baro at Portland.

"That's just what does enthusiastic real estate "That's what I like to see here makes things livel thousands come here to place Portland is; and that the state too. If they pleasure you may depend

pleasure you may depen back good impressions city and pay us many ments. Then you see a business—for the railro

terday from San Fran

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hack companies, the rest the bootblacks."
"Yes." said the report deslers in dirt, too."
"Well, yes, we real esta good customer." Mention was made in

among ticket agents and passenger rates in that ci "That's nothing new." NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® AN CONVICT LABOR.

miled at to-morrow's mean

can convict Labor.

States Law.

C. Aug 6—The first witness be gressional immigration investion interest to day was Henry Witness to Cany was Henry Witness to Compagnic National difference of the compagnic National difference was to could not talk a word of the next witness. He said has a small money changing established the could not talk a word of the next witness. He said has a small money changing established the could not company, and they had you witness thought they for some company, and their wasto be paid. An agreement for some company, and their wasto be paid. An agreement hetween witness and the minimed Finlip Smith According ment witness was to board these lower in the part of the ment of the ment witness was to four to said his business was to furnious and the ment of the profits of witness of ment to Brown, Howard & Co. queduct. The new were to ready. The profits of witness of ment of the presided as many as 1600 men Shore railroad. Of them witness hard for about 200. The rest present They chipped in fifty and presented the sum to him e West Shore railroad paid with a lary of \$2 a day.

e West Shore railroad paid witsalary of \$2 s day.
Simpons, special agent of the
mt under assumed names at
y he took the name of Philip
id this for a purpose He went
it was all imagunary He had
rews with Trogia and Sios, and
purpose the men for at 20 a day
import the men from Italy sac
are in two months They went
eas 5 per cent, of the gross the

stimony of witness proved con-t Sica and Trogas have been en-the time in importing their fel-men, under contract A REPORTER LEADING.

mis held out inser, a reporter of the Philadeltestified that he had myestlian mported labor question for 
Vitness visited the coal region, 
act angelo, a foreman, furthished 
nes of men here in New York, 
mish him all the men he want 
to be New York and saw a man, 
with whom he made arrangemen to work in the coal rewanted him to agree that he 
d board all the men, and offered 
cent, on the gross amount of 
timess said the contractor was 
board bills, etc., and he figured board bills, etc., and he figured cent would not him about \$700.

KANSAS VENDETTA. n Control at Hogotown and Woodsdale.

as, Aug. 6—The troops arrived on Sunday evening. The sol-dered to disarm the inhabitants. This part of the proceed-

being at Woodschie, and with no results. Yesterday evening shalarrested Sam Robinson, I, in and six others. It is ex-the prisoners will be brought owand taken on the afternoon its for trial. TEB AND SABIN.

That Charges Against Them. miles investigated.

15, Ang. 6 —Copies of a meed at the mass meeting of trades
at San Francisco on the 26th
atth concerning Chinese imd.demanding the impeachment

d.demanding the impeachment of Lorenzo Sawyer, circuit judge, district and George M. Schin, a for the district of Nevada, by Representatives Morrow son to-day and present-he house. On motion was ordered printed in the Record. The matter will go to amplifie on immigration, and probable that committee will a Francisco to investigate the in the memorial AMALGAMATION.

iremen and Brakemen Locking to Federation.

Aug. 8—The second generation of railway employes, to conposition for the confederation of veengineers, firemen and brakenhoods and switchmen's mutual on, convened here yesterday, gincluded representatives from wiscons of engineers, thirteen men, and eight lodges of brakelodges of switchmen represented and 10 000 men. The meeting manimous in favor of amalgains are being taken to further

STANDING BOCK.

Resolve to Kill the First Man
Who Signs.
Adg. 6.—The Bismarck corof the Proner Press wires:
man from Standing Rock
the Indians have resolved,
tectuned, to kill the first
igus. This troublescome resoluawkward for the first Indian
evedits the Indians' firm posiid offices of the squaw men and

er Porter in Chicago.

Ing 6 —James H Porter, the
al Bank forger, who was arrested
on operative at Portland, Or.,
to-day. Before a justice be
ination and was committed to
of the sheriff in default of \$2000

NGTON TERRITORY WELL PLEASED.

EEN LETTER.

is—Dear Sirs. I mave been a for about five years with the rey disease, also a stomach difficulty of the street, Portland, for consultreatment. Now, after a few ent, I have not felt so well a do now, and consider myself. I also was deaf, and smooth of the street, who was deaf, and so my deafness Can be revery home at Seatco, W. T. ing. 3, 1838. W. F. OGLE.

trained Place of Business.

than he convulted at 235 Eith
Main, Portland, from 10 so 4
gr, 7 to 3; Sandays, 10 to 12,
thronic diseases, loss of mentaints, syphillis, gleet, gonetro, spermatorrhera, seminatloss of desire of sexual posses
man, catarrh and deafness, graand successfully treated Ourse
issaes guananteed. Circulars
at cases can receive home-treatpat at the doctor's office.

To Office is closed. Any office.

-Q. R. & N. Surveys-Notes.

Behind Its Rivals in Building Brauch Roads

The narrow gauge lines are to be placed in order for the shipment of this season's crop As was stated in these columns a short time since Judge Deady made an order allowing Mr C N Scott, receiver of the narrow gauge roads, to usue certificates, having value of a mortgage on the roads and bearing interest,

to pay oil indebtedness and to pay for re-pairing the roads Receiver Scott yesterday submitted a con tract to the court for its approval by which Messrs J M Leavens and Moses Langtree agree to furnish and piace in position in the track on the narrow gauge roads from 100,000 to 125 000 ties at the direction of the receiver in such places as may be required for 45 cents each the roads to furnish transportation as oon as the ties are delivered along the line. With the contract the affidavits of a number of railroad men were submitted us to the reasonableness of the

submitted as to the reasonableness of the price. The court approved the contract and work will be commonced at once on both the cust and work will be commonced at once on both the cust and wost wide road. The number of thes above mentioned will place the roadbed in good repair and enable the farmers and warehousinen along the lines to have their grain moved without un necessary delia.

lines to have their grain moved without un necessary delia;
A proponent banker of this city has agreed to furnish all the money necessary for this work on the certainetes issued by the receiver if the contractors so desire.

From present indications there will be a great amount of grain brought in over these roads this year as warehousemen along the lines are having sacks shipped to them for distribution to the farmers, by the carload some of them having already duplicated their orders. Hon Norman Buck arrived at Spokane

Falls Saturday from Wardner He is au thority for the statement that the proposed thority for the statement that the proposed aite for the O R & N Co's depot at Muo was being laid out. He stated to the reporter of a Spokane paper that the commissioners appointed by the court to condemn certain property belonging to the Northern Pacific, lying between Kingston and the Mission for right of way purposes in favor of the O R & N had left for Kingston and would probably commence their investigation Saturday The commissioners are Messre Cunningham, Scofield and Colter of Murray They are accommended by Attor Murray They are accompanied by Attorney Woods of the O R & N, and Mr Watt, the right of way agent.

Recently E C Kenney, A T Wuensch and Charles Ryan, who represent the Union Pacific Railway Company, visited Baker City They were on the way down Snake river to Browniee terry, and from there expected to visit the Pine creek mining district. The Democrat states that the object of their trap was to look for a feasible railroad route to tap that great mineral region and thinks the building of such a route a possibility of the near future. That the Pine creek country will sooner or later be traversed by a railroad seems to be a certainty, and once established will afford to the many mineowners there a ready means for the transportation of the thousands of tons of low grade ores to the reduction works. The mining industry of Eastern Oregon has hardly advanced beyond the 'grass root' age, and scores of claims now lying idle will yet be great ore producers awaiting only the time when capital and means of transportation are afforded to develop the wonderful rephers of the district. Recently E C Kenney, A T Wuensch portation are afforded to develop the won-derful richness of the district

The news from Engineer Clark of the Union Pacific, via Butte City, indicates says Union Pacific, yia Butte City, indicates says the Lewiston Teller, that they will not come down Snake river, but if it comes to North Idaho it will come by way of the Weiser Little Salmon and the main Salmon and lower Snake, or across Camas Prairie to Clearwater and down that to Lewiston It seems the company are of the opinion that a road yia the Weiser and Little Salmon will find more business than would be opened up along the brake

The first shipment over the Oregon and Washington territory new line (Eureka Flat) consisted of two carloads of yool which were brought in to Wallula from the flat a few days ago

Several days ago a party of O R & N surveyors in charge of John A Huriburt arrived at Lewiston They have gone to the Potlatch country The party expect to be absent about a month Starting from Lewis ton they will survey to Museoula, through the Bitter Root pass

Work on the survey of the branch road to extend from Eagle Rock Idaho to the National park is progressing quite rapidly Engineers are at present in the vicinity of Rexburg and will commence cross section ing in a short time. It is confidently be heved that grading and tracklaping will begin before enow flies.

Farmers in all parts of Oregon and Wash Farmers in all parts of Oregon and Wash fington terratory are now very bussly engaged in cutting and threshing grain. The sharp cick of the reaper and header and the hum of the thresher is heard in every section of the country. Harvesting is probably not half over yet and thus far the grain movement has not farly started marketward. Is there any grain to speak of moving over any or all of the lines yet. asked a reporter yesterday of a prominent railway official.

Is there any grain to speak of moving over any or all of the lines yet asked a reporter yesterday of a prominent railway officis!

Well no 'he answered As yet there has been very little grain shipments over any of the lines—I mean of this season s crop But you might say that the general movement has not commenced. Of course the bulk will depend very largely on the state of the market and the tenacity will which farmers and shippers hold on to the grain. However before many weeks I think we shall see the yellow tide of the golden cereal pouring into Portland

A new time table is now being prepared by the Southern Pacific railway officials which will affect the lines in this state. The new time table is expected to go into effect August 12. No material or radical change will be made from the present time. The new table will be made it o accommodate the heavy pussenger trains, which have been late for some time past. By the new table trains will arrive here about ten minutes later than according to the present time. At the different stations along the line moving south ward the time will vary a few minutes from the table now in use. There will be about fifteen minutes difference at the other end of the line. Freight trains will also be required to slightly modify their time. the Southern Pacific railway officials which

The several railway lines yesterday brought in many passengers from the south cast and north. Hotels were crowded and there seemed to be an unusual run on restaurants Soon after the arrival of the trains hold offices corridors, and even the sidewalks in front of them were filled with men and women. They invariably looked dusty and warm. Plug hats then dusters, gripsacks, values and trunks cut no insignificant figure among the groups of travelers. During the afternoon numbers of newcomers were observed out in open berouches taking a look at Portland.

'That's just what does not good, 'said an enthusiastic real estate dealer yesterday. That's what I like to see. This great travel here makes things lively. Hundreds and thousands come here to see what kind of place Portland is and they take a good look at the state too. If they merely come on pleasure you may depend upon it they carry back good impressions of the country and city and pay us many handsome compliments. Then you see all this travel makes business, for the ruilroads, the hotels the hack companies the restaurants and even the bootblacks."

"Yese' said the reporter, and for the dealers is determined. The several railway lines yesterday brought

the bootblacks "
"Yes' said the reporter, and for the dealers in dirt too " dealers in dirt too '
"Well yes we real estate men often find a
good customer '

Mention was made in the dispatches yes terday from San Francisco of the big fight among ticket agents and the cutting down of passenger rates in that city
"That's nothing new," said a railroad man

AFFAIRS OF THE RAIL.WAYS.

The Narrow Gange Will be Placed in First-Class Repair Right Away.

Indications That the Union Pacific Will Not be

Mr J H Smith, who has the contract for building ninety miles of the Cour d Alene extension from Farmington to Mullan is in extension from Farmington to Mullan is in the city. He savs work is progressing favorably on his contract the right of way being pretty well cleared between the Mission and Mullan and he has about 700 men at work grading. No work has been done on the reservation yet as there are a few inhor details remaining to be settled in regard to the right of way. The road from Farmington to this Mission passes through as fine a farming section as there is in the Northwest. From the Mission to Mullan the road follows x water grade through a linely timbered country, requiring but little heavy, work Mr Smith siys the output of the mines will be simply chormous and the road will hive plenty of traffic taking timher into the mines and bringing ore out. The contract calls for the completion of the road by Junuary 1 1889 and it is expected that it will be fine hed by that time. Mr Smith will leave in a few days for Cound. The

OYSTERS IN SHOALWATER BAY They Are Said Not to be so Plentiful There as Has Been Reported Herstofore

In a recent using of The Onegonian reand the oyster are better than ever before and that they are being shipped to Portland and thence by rift to San Transisco. The statements were presented in the form of an interview with Mr. D. W. Dobbins. Mr. A. S Bush of Bay Centre takes execution to the statement of Mr Dobbins and in a letter

the statement of Mr Dobbins and in a letter to The Oliconian he says. As a whole the of sters here throughout the bay are in very good condition, yet they are not near equal to what they have been in the past. As a whole they are not more than half the size that they were a few years ago. There are some very good oysters being shipped from the bay at the present time but they are very limited in quantity Facts in business matters as in all others, are bet ter than fet on. The most extensive dealers in Shoulwater bay otsters in the Morgan Oyster Company of ban Francisco, Cal. M. B. Moragham of the same place deals quite extensively in our oysters while large quanties of plants have been taken from the natural beds in the past two or three years it is well to remember that half or more of these were destroyed by the freeze of both last and the previous winters. Our beds have also been extensively drawn upon to experient business and meaning the demands of the or the past of the past in the past two or three years it is well to remember that half or more of these were destroyed by the freeze of both last and the previous winters. Our beds have also been extensively drawn upon to experient planting measure, the demands of

these were destroyed by the freeze of both last and the previous winters. Our beds have also been extensively drawn upon to supply in limited measure, the demands of the various markets. If shootwater bay could produce the coming senson four times the amount of oysters it produced the past season and of as good quality in size as were usually gathered herevears ago they would find a ready market. It is an acknowledged fact that an oyster of better flavor than ours cannot be found. The writer hereof gathered about 22 000 baskets of oyster p ants last year and by the close of the present year will probably have the California fruit sells in Sun Francisco
for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and yet our pears won t stand the trip
down

They can be canned though I suppose?'
That is another trouble Mr Dunbar
said, with a laugh They have too much
water in them Why one gallon of fruit
turns off nearly two gallons of water when
cooked and it takes too much sugar to
sweeten them to make canning profitable
Grapes are the same way.'

'Then there is little hope for Oregon outside the small fruits?'

Yes lots of hope for Oregon but although
the quality of our fruit is immeasurably
superior there will always be a great demand for California hard fruits, for the reason's I have given you above.'

Mr Page do you think there is more
fruit being shipped into Oregon from Cali
fornia than there was last year? asked the
reporter of Mr F H Page
'Yes I think there is and for obvious
reasons. The natural growth of the popula

better flavor than ours eannot be found. The writer hereof gathered about 22 000 baskeds of oyster p and last year and by the close of the present year will probably have guthered 5 000 to 20 000 baskeds. Other parties have also gathered some in large and others in simal quantities. The rate of gathering for the past year however, cannot continue as the supply of plants would tail. And yet if none are needlessly destroyed, and severe cold winters are not too frequent, we will doubtless be able to keep a fair supply in the market after two or three years. With the increasing growth of Portland and all the cities of the Sound and the interior of Oregon and Washington we have no occasion to fear that Shoulwater bay oysters will eventually become a drug on the market. We will not at our best be able to keep up with the increasing demand.

Eastern oysters have been planted in the waters of the bay at several points not less than fifteen years ago and occasionally some of the old stock is found which has attained large size but there has been no increase of spawn which is also true of the waters of San Francisco bay. While for several years hundreds of carlo dis of young oysters were stuped from the East to those waters, it is still their only source of supply for that kind of stock in tiade. Eastern plants would doubtless thrive as well in the waters of Shoalwater hay as San Francisco bay. The real difficulty in the way of such trade by this vicinity is expensive transportation. This will be in a measure overcome when the railroad connecting these with the waters of the Co umba is completed but

tation. This will be in a nieuture overcome when the railroad connecting there with the waters of the Co umbin is completed but even han francise or the reach Portland at less rates for freight than this vicinity. The means of transportation from Shoulwater to han I rancised is via Hiwaro to Astoria and thence by occar steamer instead of by rail as specified in the article previously referred to. We also notice in the same article the statement that there are no starlish to destroy our ovsters here but the fact is they are quite numerous and destroy maps. destroy our ovsters here but the fact is they ore quite numerous and destroy musty oysters annually be much so that various parties have been discussing the possibility of being able by some means to destroy them if all purties working on the natural and plant beds would exercise special care in destroying them when opportunity would permit it would in a measure prevent their increase if the Warren to whom reference has been made is the mail contractor on this route consters are in no great danger on this route oysters are in no great danger from his presence. The great danger arises in consequence of being in a great measure abandoned on its routes to the limits of our individual incuss of transjortation of the United States mail. Notwithstanding the contract has been awarded him at three different times requiring steamer service we get but very little of that kind from him. Why the same party should so frequently and successively be awarded the contract and almost continually fail, the citizens of Shoalwater bay and vicinity cannot compre. subsitivater bay and vic nity cannot comprehend. Three of the salmon canneries of the bay will be in active operation in a very few days. It is reported whether true or not we cannot safely state that the Long island cannery will be idio for the year.

A GREAT DEAL OF RED TAPE ABOUT IT Even if the River and Harbor Blil Is Signed the Money Will Come Very Blowly

Orgon Birtlett pers are too soft to ship aren't they?

I ook there young man said Mr. Battin pointing to a dezen or more men in the rear of his store sorting over bushels and bushels of fine Birtlett years. Each one was being earcfully wrapped in paper and repacked into boxes preparatory to Eastern ship ment. Why six I am shipping all the Birtlett pears I can get to Chicago.

' No they bring good prices for Oregon pears that the California fruit bring.'

How about the flavor of our truit as compared with California.

In all but pears Oregon finit is far super or to the California article. Birtlett pears are no better but equal quite to the should the river and harbor bill become n law it will require fully a month before the finds appropriated can be rendered available said a gentleman yesterday Charles Dickens in his great novel of I ittle Dorritt ' has much to say in a very sarcastic vem about the Circumiccution Office 'and its Peculiar methods of How not to do it. Uncle Samuel in his ways of transacting business reminds one very much of the manner in which the great novelist satyrized the tor toise like movement of the English govern ment There is no cud of circumlocution with this government and a vast deal of red tapeism. When the river and harbor bill becomes a law the various United States engineer departments are officially notified of the fact. This reddication is usually nade within a week after the law goes into

or the fact. This Totaleaton's disability made within a week after the law goes into effect. Then "be said the various engineers are required to prepare in a general way the plans they have in view for making the improvements. This is done in order to let the chief engineer know how it is proposed to expend the money appropriated. To prepare these plans are than for warded to the chief engineer for his examination and approval. A week will be required for the plans to reach Weshington. An examination will consume probably a week or longer. For return them will require several days, so from twenty five to thirty day-a must necessarily clapse before a dollar can be used. According to this it is safe to say that if the bill does become a law no work can be fore the middle of September.

THE COURTS U B CIRCUIT

The Oregonian Ratiway Company (limited) vs the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company motion for order allowed W S Powell vs Oregonian Railway Company appearance of J W Whalley F C Bronaigh and H H Northup for defendants entered

The clear head, the vigorous stomach, unbroken slumber are the priceless pussessions of those who do not suffer from nervousness. It is quite possi The Rabies Cry For It,
And the old folks laugh when
they find that the pleasant liquid fruit remody
8) rup of Figs is more usually taken and more beneficiar its action than bitter neurous medicular light control of the control of do not suffer from nervousness. It is quite possible for you, if your nerves are went, to endow them with renewed vigor Pleasant are the means and easy Use thoetter's Stomach Bitters retire early rise with the lark est regularly and take plenty of outdoor exercise. The Bitters subdues maioria.

OREGON FRUIT IS THE BEST. PORTLAND WOMEN'S UNION.

It is More Luccious and Better Flavored The First Quarterly Meeting Evidences Great Progress in the Work. The Supply is Espidiy Increasing and Deglers The Financial Condition of the Union Prosperous

-Interesting Report of the Household Com-

mittes-More Room is Noeded

Than That of California.

are Handling Large Opentities—Shipments

Being Made to Eastern Cities-

As recent reports from California indicated

the recent large increase in the orchards in this state had not made inroads upon the

and firm. Are not Oregon Burtlett pears finer and do they toot bring a better price than the tusteless Cathorna fruit?
On the contrary although better flavored the Oregon Bartletts are absurdly cheap. We cannot ship them outside the city. Where we get 60 cents a box for them here the California fruit sells in Sun Francisco for \$2 and yet our pears won t stand the trip.

the California fruit sells in Sun Francisco for \$2 and yet our pears won t stand the trip

reasons The natural growth of the population and transportation facilities account for it. Then too Lahfornia fruits are better packed and come in larger quantities.

Then part of the trouble lies in the fact that you can't get enough fruit from Oregon?

Precisely There is a great deal of the finest kind of fruit raised in Oregon but none of the orchards are large and they are scattered all over the valley. Then there

Providing that we raised enough fruit it is too soft to be shipped any distance is it

not?
Our fruit can be shipped anywhere if properly hundled I have just reshipped for the East some of the very best peaches i ever saw They one from one of the new Oregon orchards.

Where were those | caches raised?

handle their fruit

I han Oregon struct future is safe?

This state before many years will rivel
California in the quantity raised and will
excel the golden state in the quality of the
fruit

fruit
Going farther down Front street Mr H
E Battin was found and interviewed He
said Chifornia fruit shipments have not
decreased but you my add that shipments
of local or Oregon fruits have increased very

materially '
How do Oregon fruits stind long ship

per or to the California article to the pears are no letter but equal quite to the California pear in point of flavor

THE STAGE FARNY DAYFNFORT -To night will witness

the first appearance in this city of Miss Fanny Divenjort one of America's most

ritre Boroff a fritt dof Loris Cyrille a cosel man Ronvel a b itterfy Inzluski a Fole Dr Mulier a surgeon Basille a servent Vickafor a Russian policeman Isan a Russian policeman Isan a Russian policeman A Swisa

Cick
Counters Olga Sonkacet
Universe Olga Sonkacet
Miss Sadit Montgoniers
Miss Blanch & Brown
Miss Rathrynne Heron
Miss Kathrynne Heron
Miss Aun Hawkins

Assistant Surgeou

Frank M Do ald
Lto Cooper
Ce Be Turner
Will am Moore
Hunder R berts
J N Long
F Burnard
T Marshall
A H Freyman

The first quarterly meeting of the Women's Union was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o clock in the First Presbyterican church that very large shipments of fruit were constantly being made to Oregon an Oungonian reporter made inquiry among fruit-dealers relative to the quantity of fruit received from By reason of the absence of many of the members of the union at various summer resorts the attendance was not large. The president Mrs M S Burrell and the vice Oregon growers its quality as compared with that of California and whether or not resorts the attenuance was not large. The president Mrs M B Burrell and the vice presidents Miss Hodgdon and Mrs. T. B. Prevett all being absent. Mrs. A. Holbrook was elected to the chair and the meeting proceeded to busine a with the following ladies present. Mrs. M. C. Chorge Mrs. Notice Lobinson. Mrs. Alma Ames. Miss Lewis. Mrs. B. Fegert. Mrs. Jonnie Thompson. Mrs. B. Shindier Mrs. Ceorge. Nicol. Mrs. George. W. Shindier Mrs. George. W. Shindier Mrs. George. Mrs. Jon. Shindier Mrs. George. G presidents Miss Hodgdon and Mrs T B this state had not made incools upon the trade of the Cahfornia fruit growers.

Mr James Dunbar sail I don't hink the fruit shipments from California are on a decline. In fact I rather think shipments are increasing although so many more firms being in the business the shipments are cut up more and we ourse yes do not handle as much as we formerly did.

Do you get many plums or bernes from California?

We do not except the early fruits. Of We do not except the early fruits Of We do not except the carry trains of course strawberries blackberries melons eto ripen sooner in California than here but as soon as the Org. in fruit begus to come in we cut oil all cantornia good that is all but peaches grapes and Bartlett more. Why do you except peaches gripes and Bailtett pears when Oregon peaches and Bartlett pens are admitedly of a bet er

theor?

Well yes the Burtletts are of a letter quality they are sweeter and more judy. That is just the trouble they won to the We have to in the large objuncts to the Sound and cust of the mountains and Ore gon perches or Bartletts will not at adpacting. gon perches or Bartletts will not at had pathing.

But could not Oregon peaches be picked green and be made to ripen afterwards as the California fruit is handled?

California peaches ripen hard whereas Oregon peaches become soft when ripe Now the other day we got five boxes of jut the sweetest most deliciously flavored peaches from Rogue river but they were all so badly bruised by the trip that we could not reship them and I actually had to sell the whole lot for a trifle. Now if they him been California I could have got \$1.10 a box for them because they would have been hard and firm.

not to the few members who compose its active working force and in order that it may be kept alive and in good working order it needs and must have the support of every member. There is a great abundance of work quite enough to go round. The one regret we have is to lose to the union and especially to this department its very efficient chairman Miss Gook who owing to many cures was obliged to resign. Most of the success of our early work was due to her active and carnest labors. Again I urge upon this union that for the credit of woman's regard for women they support it bravely. Visit the house go through it ask questions about and understand it.

bravely Vist the house go through it ask questions about and understand it. If Mrs P E Gerould the chairman of the special primting committee, reported that the first annual regort of the Portland Woman's Union is now printed and ready for distribution. The union commented upon the very neat appearance of the pumphlet and a vote of thanks was unani mously voted to Mr Himes the printer for a donation of \$10 the same to be conveyed to him in writing by the secretary. The suba donation of \$10 the same to be conveyed to him in writing by the secretary. The subject of nequiring property on which to build a boarding house answering the wants of the union was discussed. It is an assured fact that more room is needed than the union has in its quarters on Fourteenth and F streets and the question now is, how and where shall it be supplied?

After a very interesting session the meeting adjourned until its next regular meeting in November.

Lebanon Notes Dr J H P Mope has taken charge of the

Mrs. Pilmer of Bridal Volts vi thing Mrs. Z. T. Bryant

Arrangements are about my le for the completion of the new M. E. clurch.

Mrs. C. McDonald of First Portland is yi ting it her tather's R. McCally.

Miss. Firmy. Hackleman is visiting her brother (c. Hickleman and finally.

Dr. Liu, Barker, of Paul Stein, her beau. Where were those peaches raised?
In the Rogue riv r valley bouthern
Oregon being near to Chifornia the fruitrisers there naturally follow the customs of
California growers and to the best advantige too as has been proven?
Can the same thing be done in the Willamette valley?
Certainly it can all that is necessary
is for the fruit growers to learn to properly
handle their fruit.
The Oregon's fruit future is safe?

Dr Ily Barker of Pendicton has been spending the last week here villing his J W Scandland expects oon to open his distillery. Truit brandles will be his princi-

A large number of people have gone to the mountains, also the soda springs are being well patronized

mountains, also the soda springs are being well intronized.

Lev Gibbony and wife and the Misses Miller went to the mountains last week to spend a couple of weeks.

The Chinese pheasants are very numerous and from reports in ke fine shooting for sjortsmen as well as good fry. The hydrogeness was good fry. The hydrogeness was also so the farmers are storing and baing their hay for a higher price.

Rev S. I. Wilson privaling elder of the Lugene district was present at the fourth quartirly meeting beginning last Triday.

Last week Rev J. R. Kirkpatrick's family arrived from Texas. Rev Kirkpatrick is paster of the Cumbriand Presby terian church.

Quite a large amount of plums are being.

Harvest is progressing rup liv Most of the small grain is cut and ready for the thre her bome few parties have threshed and the yield has been good

an i the yield has been good.

Negotiations are under way with a California manufacturer for the construction of the Libanon ditth which promises far to be put through bhould the project succeed we have the assurance that the water power will be fully used for manufacturing purposes. The Brownsville worken mills are considered The Brownsville wooten mins are consucing the matter of removing their inits fleey have purchased the Waterloo water jower and expect to go either there or to Albuny. They have made a propoution to Albuny to go there in case everything can be made sate factory.

Brownsville Notas.

Brownsville Notas.

BROWNSVILLE OF A tg 5
P of Boyer has just returned from a trip
to bilensburg W T

to Filensburg W T
Mrs M Crane departed for Tacoma W
T the just week to reside
Mr James Smith and children are here
from Prineville on a short visit
Messa N B Standish and I I rench are
up at Clear lake hauling in trout
Born, in this city on the 3d nat to the
wife of Mr James Willson a son
Mr J F Venner departed for Prineville
with a load of canned and green fruit
The numerous hopy irds around here look The numerous hopy irds around here took fine and promise a large crop this seaso i Mrs. Fifte Muir nee Bishop from Portland is here visiting her many relatives in d M ssrs J H Waters and W C Cooley have gone to Bel map Springs for a couple of weeler

Fanny Diviniort one of America's most successful actresses. She will appear at the New Park Theater for five nights and a Saturday matines presenting on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Baturday matinee. Sardou's great play. Fedora' and the ball ance of her stay in the celebrated I rench author's latest juy. La Tosci Miss Divienport will be accompanied by Mr Melbourne McDowell and an excellent dramatic company. The sale of seats is large at distribution of McDowell and an excellent dramatic company. The sale of seats is large at distribution of McDowell and an excellent dramatic company. The sale of seats is large at distribution of McDowell and an excellent dramatic company. The sale of seats is large at distribution of the sale of seats is large at distribution of the late of seats is large at distribution of the late of the cost of leadora will be.

I the sale of the late of the sale of the late of t Mr Nory Rice with the Messis Loung brothers departed for the Mckenzie mines

brothers departed for the McKenzie mines in tweek

Mr C B Revnoids a liberal speaker de liver dethree lecture fere digit will it there wis not much interest mainfisted nor a large attendance.

Mr H J C Averillis in poor beach gain the had set two difficult dies to stirt in a virit to sea his son oft on the coast in Cooscounty but had to give it up.

Miss Viola Thorp has gone to speed a few days at Waterloom Mrs H N H on it was also camping it Waterloom Mr ohis suger and fainly hive gone to camping the sine place.

place
The new bell donated to the Cimberland Presbyterian church on the couth ric by the will of the late Hon H 1 Brown was placed in position lat week and is a fine one and can be easily d stinguished from the other two church bells near it.

On the 2d yet Mayora P Brodleg and B.

other two church bells near it.

On the 2d inst Messrs R Bradley and B Dayis of Bellevie, Wood river Idaho ar rived here. Mr. B is a brother in law of Mr E Roby of this city. These men are on their way to the mines on the Calipoons and Blue river and after a residence of twenty five years in the different mining camps of Idaho, they ought to be competent to express an opinion of this new district. They

intend to start for the mines in a few days, as soon as their team gets rested up a little, as they came overland a distance of some 600 miles in nineteen days

Therefore The mines in a few days.

NEWS FROM THE EAST SIDE.

Common Council Wreatles With the Note that the council with the Note that the Note that the council with the Note that the Note that the council with the Note that th

600 miles in nineteen days

The past week has been as lovely weather as any one could ask and hundreds of acres of golden grain has been cut and bound, ready for the thresher. Four steam threshing machines of a duily capacity of some 1800 bushels such are in this vicinity ready to begin operations the coming week besides many horse power machines so that we look for the grount he guesty gathered. to begin operations the coming week desides many horse power muchines so that we look for the crop to be quickly gathered. If Thomas Cooper died near here fast Fridly and was buried in the cemetery near this city yesterday. A post mortem examination was made yesterday morning by Dres Starr Smith and Geary and it was found that his death was caused by a stricture of the bowels and a sin ill cord had grown around the main intestine complete by stopping anything from passing through A period of six weeks had clapsed since anything had passed.

Yesterday evening when the funeral procession was returning from the cemetery Mr. A. W. Standish was returning home from work on Mr. Cochran's bern riding on horseback. In front of Mr. Mover's house the horse became frightned and Mr. Shiving a lunch basket and some carpenter's tools in his hinds, lost his balance and fell off striking the ground heavity on his shoulders bruising him up pretty badiy but he is able to be about.

EASTERN OBEGON MINES

the in provement of N street as the time has expired for the completion of the contracts and part is unfinished namely. One block between Eighteenth and Nineteenth on the rorth side contracted by Miss Winnie same has not been couched. Also blocks 204 and 209 Fifteenth and Sixteenth north side one half block between A lineteenth and I wentleth north side one half block between Nineteenth and twentleth north side one half block between the north side one half block between the north side one half block between the north side one that but the north side and contract-

EASTERN OREGON MINES

Past Failures Not the Fault of the Proporties but of the Means Employed in Working Them BAKER GITY OF Aug 6

fo THY FITTON OF THE ORBODIAN
It has long been known that Baker and
Grant count easier rich in gold and silver
At one time the fame of their placer mines
extended throughout the United States and thousands were drawn here to seck their fortune: Many succeeded and many failed as in all other gold fields Placer mines that would pay to work with the rimitive rocker by ground sluteing were in a few years worked out but the large bars a few years worked out but the large bars were vet rich and awaited the enterprising miner with the means to open up and work with by fraulies and great

a few years worked out but the large bars were vet rich and awaited the enterprising inner with the means to open up and work with by fraulies and giants. Such mines are now numerous and are being worked yield ing large returns to the owners. I or many years if has been an accepted theory that somewhere up the fulch from the placers quartz must be Acting upon that theory (which seams sustained by the facts of experience) prospectors have turned their attention to finding quartz. It seemed to the patient prospector that he had found a fortune when as a result of a few daws search he found rock in pace that the ansayer would tell held \$50 to the foun in gold. An aristra or a semill mill according to means would be placed for working the prospect. Cuts tunned shafts and dritts would be made at great expense rock in large quantities taken out and reduced only to bring disappointment to the hard worked miner. It could not be understood. There was the assay, and there the realt of practical work. The cause was sought and found to be in that terror of immers sulphates. But experience has taught men how to work sulphates and now the working test is within 90 per out of the assay and mines long since abandoned as worthless are bring relocated and every effort made to obtain the means to buy a concentrator and work the mines. As a result of that discovery new life has been infused into the mining industry of Baker and Grant counties, and it is but a fair estimate to say that within three years the output of gold from these mines will be greater than was that of the far famed Comstok and other mines of Nevada in their best days. The future of this country is now well assured. Nothing can prevent its rapid development and Baker City as the supply point of all this immense country is already feeling that confidence which comes from a conscious advantage.

Such is a general outline of the mining in durry so far as this locality is concerned. I am now engaged in collecting facts concerning the various mining districts and in

ON THE DEATH OF SHERIDAN

Not to the needs of cartuly war To day the I rince of R ders flies The Pale Horse from that camp afar Obedient mounts the morning skies

A hundred grant soluting Same From that Grand Army's ramparts high A tho is ind sentrics speak his name And welcome rends the joyful sky

Then f om the gates there issued fast Two sons whom freedom yet deth mourn One whe through marty riom had past, And one his mantle who had woru. Their greeting words were faint and few,

But in their glances one might trace Wars memory duty followed true The blassings of a ransound case They passed within the vision 8 d

Again Willamette shines below The city streets before me spread And distant Hood's eternal snow My country-fair thy face and wide,

At If tom spreads from sea to sea
But on remember in the pride
fo honor those who died for thee That tot in vain the R der flow

But left a memory brave and true Which loyal hearts shall keep for aye No toise of carriage or defeat Now calls the Prince of Riders on With Nowless will go and noiseless fact, The Pale Horse gallops through the dawn --ERNEST BEOSS

THE TERRITORIES

Colloquy Between Voorhees and Symes as to Party Policy in the Admission of Territories

Washington July 29—In the course of

the debate upon the deficiency bill this collo-quy occurred between Symes of Colorado and Dalegate Voorhees as to party policy in the admission of territories

the admission of territories

Mr Symis—Does the gentleman (Voor bees) know that the five members of that territorial commission belonging to the republican party have actually urged upon the committee and the house the admission of Washington territory both in the fortymith and this congress?

Mr Voorbees—I will state to the gentleman from Colorado that I am discussing this question presenting as it does the ones.

Mr Voorbees—I will state to the gentle man from Colorado that I am discussing this question presenting as it does the question of enfrauchisement for American entrementation of enfrauchisement for American entrementations whether democrated in the Umon regardless of its political predictions whether democrated republican like question of American citizenship is too large too exite and too great to be croumscried by political considerations in my judgment. The democration members of the critional committee by the reported in favor of the climbshop of the territorial committee by the reported in favor of the climbshop of the territorial or washington Monthe. Union is states and I don't have measure whether upon the one side or the other.

Mr S—There is no objection to considering the inexative whether upon the description of the territorial continuities when urging the admission of the territorial of washington that he is now clabitation in the committee when urging the admission of the territorial or the committee when urging the admission of the territorial or the committee when urging the admission of the territorial or the committee when urging the admission of the territorial or the committee when urging the admission of the territorial or the committee when urging the admission of the territorial or the committee when urging the admission of the territorial or the committee when urging the admission of the territorial or the committee when urging the admission of the territorial or the committee the properties of the committee of the commit

ter it ry of Washington that hers now clab oriting in by his oratory that the republi-ou members of the committee urged the recu members of the continute urged the report and urged the almission of have urged that the contribute of ould call the bill up in the little both in the forty minth and the president of gresses?

Mr V —I will say so far as the territory of Washington is concerned that every democratic members as well as the five republican members, urged the admission of the territory. I decline to yield any further Mr b —Doesn the gentleman know that the democratic members ted it up with other

the democratic members sted it up with other territories in an omnibue bill? Popular Education.

We sympathize with this feeling which often leads citizens to boast that no child born in this country need grow up in ignorance and yet it is a fact that many people who have learned to residual write have never taught themselves to thus. A man who suffered from catarrh, consumption, bronchitis, scrofuls or "liver complaint," might read, till his eyes dropped out, how these and many other diseases have been cared by Dr. Pierce s Golden Medical Discovery, but if he did not take the lesson to himself and test the virtues of this great medicine his time would be thrown away.

With City Regulations-Another Franchise

to be Asked for-Other News Items.

There was a regular meeting of the com-

mon council last night Mayor Wheeler being absent and Merrick president of the council being away the recorder called the

council to order and Halfpenny was elected

chairman for the evening
There has been no little trouble in relation

to the improvement of N street there being

'spots' where the work is only partially done. The following report was read from the street commissioner calling attention to the in provement of N street as the time has

stated he had made a thorough examination of the new books and reported they are very

DETALUD REPORT

FETTION

From John H Hall, W B Welch Thomas Parrott and other property bolders, asking the city council to change the proposed line of the Portland & Vancouver Street Railway Company from Fourth and J streets between E and J and Fourth and Third to some other portion, for the reagen said company propose to use stems motors, filed

COMMUNICATION COMMUNICATION

From Joseph Burkbard president of the East Portland Water Company, calling attention to the fact that we have received no communication of any sort relative to our bill or proposition and I take this occasion

bill or proposition and I take this occasion to urge your honorable body to take im mediate action for the settlement of our claim or proposition? action deferred From C L Spore saying that he has received \$251.62 warrants from the city in payment for work on L street lots 7 and 8 block \$3, referred to city attorney From Dr Wigg, saying that lot 4 in block 265 was sold to him by the marshal on account of delinquent tax, for \$6.93 that it was all a mistake, the tax having been paid, and asking council to refund the \$6.93 referred to the city attorney and recorder officers a report

From C B Bartel street commissioner reporting that he has notified the Williamette Railway Company to lay their track to the grade on Fifth street between U and Adams, moved and carried that the Williamette Bridge Railway Company be instructed to take up the track and put it at the grade

BILLS ORDERED PAID

Changing the route of the Portland and Vat couver street railway line from Fourth street to Third as far north as k. referred to

street to Third as far north as E. Refered to street committee.

Changing the grade at the intersection of Eleventh and Jefferson from 118 50 to 120 and Eleventh and Adams from 119 to 119 50 feet above the base of grades, referred to street committee.

Granting the Albina Water Company the right to lay mains in the streets of East Portland referred to fire and water com-

for bids for the improvement lourth streets

Terry was granted leave of absence for

OTHER NEWS ITEMS

The Willemette Street Rallway Company

will ask the Albina city council for a franchise for a street railway from the south line

of Goldsmith street to Delay street, along Russell to Helm and north on Helm to the the city limits and throughout the full length of Williams avenue. There will be

a provision in the franchise by which the

a provision in the franchise by which the company is obliged to carry passengers into Portland at the rate of four fares for 25 cents This will give Albina people practically a free bridge into Portland. In a little time the company will no doubt extend its line across the railroad bridge as it has already that at Morrison street. This company when they start in make things go and they have not been very slow in starting

NOTES

Mr and Mrs Oscar Beilinger leave for Silverion on a camping out tour The poundmaster found the mare and colt of a city father out of their pusture yester day. As the councilman is at the seasife his stock was not impounded

Mrs Counce the holy terror 'struck East Portland Saturday evening She threw stones at the engine when the train came in smashing the big lamp in front Yesterday morning she was arraigned before the re-corder and was fued \$10

corder and was fined \$10° Miss Jennie Gray will leave to-day to be absent from the city about two weeks. She will visit Victoria and the different points on the bound and on her return will visit the vearly assembly of the Chautaqua Society on Vashon siand—she will be accompanied by her brother who goes to Seattle to superintend some steam fitting work there

TURN THE BASCALS OUT

Scores of Postmasters Making Falsa Re-turns of Stamp Cancellations So as to Increase Their Salaries

turns of Stamp Cancellations So as to Increase Their Salaries

Boston Mass Aug I - Il pector Townsend of the postoffice department has just con I ted an inspection of the New England postoffices buspecion had been aroused at Washington by sudden and mexplicable variations in the receipts of certain offices. The result of this investigation it is said has shown that it has been a practice with not a few of the postmasters to make faise returns of their stamp cancellations in order to get a larger salary out of the government. It was found in one metance that a postmaster had been reporting to the government that he had canceled \$800 worth of stamps per annum, and his successor did a busness of only \$100 a year. The conclusion was irresistable unless some palpable facts were presented to account for the deficiency that the old postmaster had been making faise returns to the government. It is said that there are about fifty such cases in the New England district every one of them backed by overwhelming evidence of the guit of the accused. These cases myolve a good many thousands of dollars in the aggregate atthough in a large number of them the amounts are small. These offices as a rule, are in small places and have been conducted by all sorts of people. Some of them have been women and rural deacons, who are regarded as moral bulwarks in their communities, are not unknown in the list.

MISCELLANGOUS

A Depp
F Miller
Peaslee Bros
Grant Bailey
Frid Bailey
S M Johnson

complete

SPECIAL Street Improvement Problem. The Street Car Companies Are Asked to Comply

ESTE RECTOR

FOR SALE-KEAR BETATE.

No houses given away nor are there any blanks Every purchases will draw a peize, and Lask, a careful comparison of the prices acted for the val-ces of the comparison of the prices acted for the val-ces of the comparison of the prices acted for the val-ces of the comparison of the prices acted for the prices select for other property similarly alunated in the same localities. Out this out and bring it with yourse my office and see any of the following SFECIAL EARGAINS on which contracts will soon expire, and many of which cannot be duplicated on the East Sider STRURBAN TRACE

did view of Purname and as as account of the continuous and Determined and Determ onance to make 15 per only prote waters
0 000—White buy 55 arrives of fine timber land eathy 5%
inter from R. R. bridge timber on the land
worth 52600 Here us a fine opportunity te
form a pool and double your money in as
1 750—Will buy 50 acres of fine land, 6 miles from
Last Portland on Johnson creek, good spec-

sile one half block between bevententh and righte rith, south side all contracted by the Portland Paring Company have of been finished as to the graveling or trading. Pock between Tenth and Lieventh north side has not been graded nor his the Williamette street Railway Bridge Company completed their graveling but promise to do so a soon as gravel can be obtained referred to the city autorney so far as Miss Winne is concerned, and the Portland Paving Company were granted fourteen days to complete their portion of the improvement.

The council did an exceedingly wise taing when it was voted to pitrchase the five block books of Schrimum & Aithorp The old ones are worn out and out of date. The recorder stated he had made a thorough examination. short us. 50 sc. Dat Portland on Jonus ulative property
CITY PROPERTY
at cottage in Mack and cottage in Ma OFFET PROPERTY

1 000—Let and near cottage in highlifer's addition, only \$400 cach required a girly location

2 556—Will buy for a few days only, a handsome quarter block with new near cottage of orome and basement, convenient to historia, and honly on the edge.

3,300—A sightly quarter block corner of the edge.

3,300—A sightly quarter block corner of the edge.

3,000—Will buy the mod-sightly block in the city.

9 000—Will buy the mod-sightly block in the city.

1 550—Will purchase a very choice quarter block, central location and very sightly

1 550—Will purchase a very choice quarter block, central and convenient to street can. The greatest bargain in the city

750—Will buy one of those sightly block in shaver's soldition unquestionably the linest residence property on the East side.

For further partenthers call on or address

H. D. McGUIRE,

REAL ESTATE DEALER, 1230 Fourth Street, East Portland. 5837 MELROSE.

A few small tracts in this, the Finest Suburb on the East Side, still For Sale.

Lots of 100x159 feet for \$ 500 Lots of 150x159 feet for 750 Lots of 100x253 feet for 750 Lots of 150x253 feet for 1150 One-third cash, balance in monthly acquarterly payments, to suit purchasers. MELROSE

Is situated on the north side of the base-line road, one and a half miles from East Portland, and within ten minutes' walk of the Willamette Bridge Railway Co's motor These lots are all cleared and in cultiva-

REMEMBER:

At these prices you are only paying at the rate of \$150 for full-sized lots of 50x100 feet. ROBERT BELL.

Portland Savings Bank Building

Most Beautiful And Accessible

Of Portland's Suburbs. And what is more: Its Lots are by far the Cheapest.

J FRED CLARK & SONS, Agents for the Sunnyside Land and Improvement Company, 13 Stark St. and at Sunnyside.

On motion the Beacon street viewers were paid for their services without their bills being referred to the expense committee. The committee on ways and means was instructed to purchase of Schramm & Al thorp the block books they have had in the city council for some time for \$50. In recorder was instructed to advertise for bids for the improvement of k and lourth streets. CHOICE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Nest cottage, and iot 75x100 Fouth Fitth street. 2,000

Extrago and iot 75x100 Fouth Fitth street. 2,000

Extrago and iot 75x100 Fouth Fitth street. 2,000

Extra and residence North Explained. 2,776

Store and residence North Explained to 2,776

Store and residence North Explained to 2,576

Store and residence North Explained to 2,576

Two nest cottages on B zerost

Cottage house on East Park st. 40x100

Three cottages in 15x1200 was located. 3,776

Three cottages in 15x1200 was located. 3,760

Three cottages in 15x1200 was located. 3,760

Libration feet, improved, bringing good revenue North Thirteenth street

Improved lot 50x100 North First street

Libration feet, improved, bringing good revenue North Thirteenth street

Exclusive Sestimene Portland Heights

School Sestimene Portland Stephenis

Libration feet, improved and bringing street 1,200

Evaluates property on Second at 218,000 and 15,000

Improved and unimproved acre tracts (large and small) on all leading approaches to city Blocks, 35 blocks and lock in all the additions to Perisand East Portland and Albina. Also a number of displaint

Libration 10 Second at Labbe building. CHOICE PROPERTY FOR SALE. Terry was granted leave of absence for thirty days

The recorder was instructed to advertise for bids for the city printing for the coming year the present contract expiring on the libit of the presenth month

On motion Duniway & Co were granted ten days in which to move their lumber from the streets Adjourned

Financial---Real Estate. \$14 000 TO LOAN—ALL OR IN PART, ON LONG or short time on city property Non residents of city or country who have property to sell will do well to correspond with us. Rifeses with satisfaction to customers.

Collection of rents accounts and sovies solicited
We have some of the choless: property and dwellings for sale. Can suit you in prices and localism.

One to five-acre tracts on the east side: also single
tos had blocks. Call and see us.

SIMON & SALOMON. Rooms 2 and 3 FOR SALE.

Quarter block, Sixth and College streets, city Quarter block, 6th and Hawkingne are. & Portland, 180 acres fine land near Foxes Greve. 400 acres timber land near Springrills, 1a6 M. C. LTON, 126 Front street,

FINE BUGGIES



Carriages, Farm and Mill Machinery. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. RUSSILL & CO., os. 160 to 166 Front Street, Portland, Oregon Titl

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

By a thorough know ledge of the natural laws which gover the operations of digestion and natrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. "pps has provided our branking tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many low rides of the that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to reason every tendency to discuse Hundreds of subtle mandles are floating around up ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may except many a fall shall by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly mouriahod frame.—Ctvl Service Made dumple with boiling water or milk. Sold only

formula from the first the first term of the fir

FOR RENT.

THE OID DUFT'R PLACE, NEAR CLARNIE
I Station contribute about 550 series of as fine
dury and front land as may in Multinomah County,
Will rent for a term of years if desired. Call or address JOHN IF RL FIBUN Union Stock Yards, or
J. B. TROMPSON ROOMS ID and IL, First Marine, or
Bank Bullding Fordland, Oregon. SURGEON CHROPODIST—Corns and Bunions with BERNSTEIN ROOM 13, 166 First st., out. Mountain

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NLWSPAPLKAACHIVE®.

office, corner First and Oak streets ray & Navigation Company, Union , Northern Rucificatilway, Oregon liman reservations made for North-d Oregon Short Line, G. S. Taylor-orthand, Oregon.

BOR.-From the Leland House



World-Beater

OK AT EM, M, TRY EM ON We offer to-morrow ay) and Tuesday:

eî Men's Suits

Blue Flanuel Men's Sais at \$11.50 Blue Yacht Cloth Men Suits at \$15. any day.



Bow our competitors. ays in the lead.

reds at our store Value for Every r Left With Us.

ers promptly attended to



property.

GEORGE HAROLD,
or of Multaonah Co., Oregon.

EDUCTION. EN POWDER. ER NOTICE THE LIST PRICE ngo in other grains.
TON & HALL, 194 First st.
7irtf ;

TH & LOEWENBERG

ELGIN WATCH

RK JEWELRY CO.

ndian Vegetable Pills

RPRISING CITY,

VEST RAILROADS.

W BUILDING IDENCE

d lying north and east ne river, with its varies

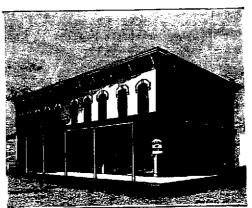
diate and rapid growth. low, lots ranging from relies and school houses, ving streets, and seem mes. Any one having a

ifge fortune at present figures.

Ibina; Geo. P. Lent, aional Bank; T. W. very %-ho ur;fare 50



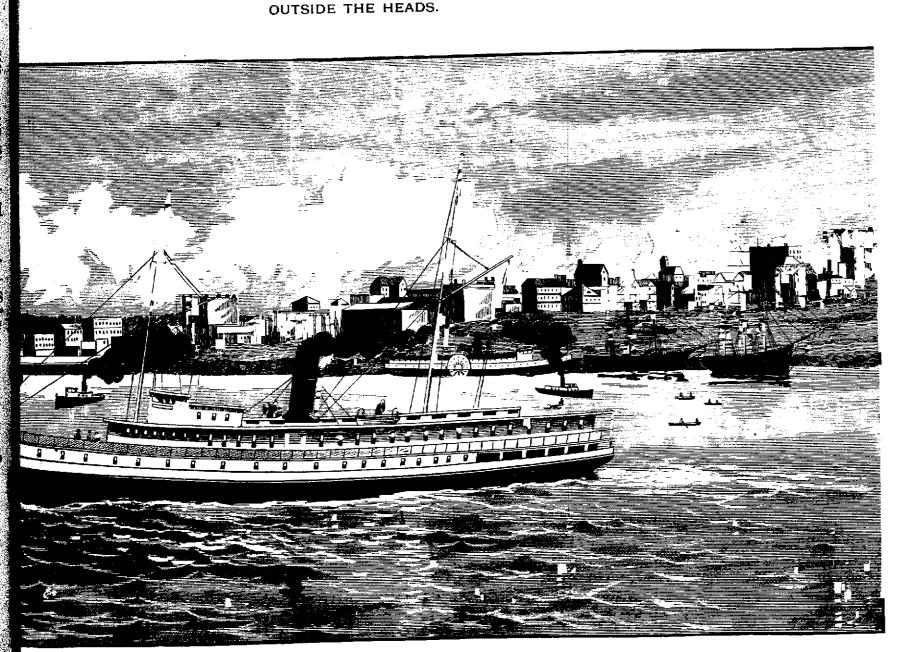
C, P. R'Y CO.'S "HOTEL VANCOUVER."



N. E. CORNER CARROLL & CORDOVA STS.

POPULATION

1888---7000



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THE Dealeyon

ROM THE HARBOR.

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From the Press of A. ANDERSON & CO., Job Printers and Lithographers, 2 to 8 Alder St., Portland, Oregon.

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### ELVE-PAGE EDITION.

SPECIAL

ancouver, in a lion.

A good quality of asbestus has recently been discovered in British Columbia, and, also a number of velos of nickel, but no attempts have yet been made to mine these minerals.

A large portion of British Columbia is covered with forests of the finest timber. The principal varieties are the Douglas fir, which furnishes the finest lumber for general purposes in the world; headlock, spruce, the great silver fir, often found growing 150 feet in height and fifteen feet in diametter at the base; the yellow cypress tamarse, maple, vine maple, yew, crabappie, alder, websern birch, oak, dogwood, arbuius, cotton wood, ash and, imager, the province is the fir, of which there are two principal varieties, the red and the yellow from the southern boundary of Oregon north to almost the Arctic circle these same heavy forests skirt the coast. Following the THE PORESTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. north to almost the Arcice circle these same heavy forests skirt the coast. Following the coast line for nearly 300 miles one sees only shoot impensionale forests of the largest timber in the world. This timber belt extends inland for distances ranging from fifty to 100 miles. It is not only along the coast that this heavy timber is found, but also on all the mountain ranges of the interior. It is probable that two-birds of that portion of British Columbia extending from the coast for miles inland; is covered with simper. Confurles of, broads into the forests of this province for legitimate purpose will not exhaust the supply. The greatest danger to be appechended, looking to the destruction of these forests, is the wanten destruction of these forests, is the wanten destruction of these forests, is the manning industry of British Columbia must continue for years to come to be one of the great resources of the British Columbia must continue for years to come to be one of the grash resources of the country. "Puget sound fir," the timber-identical with that found in British Columbia, is, with coat, the chief article of export, of the Sound country. British Columbia is now shipping, lumber to Australia, China, Japan, the Smadwich Islands and other foreign countries. For general building purposes and for bridges this lumber cannot be excelled. Timbers are often sawed out of these trees 100 to 120 feet in length. Under the head of the industries of Vancouver will be found some further information of the trimber interests of the province.

FIRE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

the timber interests of the province.

FIGH OF PRITTER COLUMNIA.

A million inhabitants living in British Columbia-could not make any perceptible improads into the fish supply of the contiguous waters. Nowhere else in the world, are so many varieties of fish caught as in the salt waters washing the shorts of British Columbia, and in the fresh water streams of the interior. Many of these fish are of excellent quality. There is the succellent almon, the delicately flavored of all, table fishes, the column or candle fish, the oily mackers, and all the finest varieties of shell fish. In the netham sees and the waters washing. colahan or candle fish, the oily mackered and all the finest varieties of shell fish. In the northern year and the awarer weeling the mainland and the numerous islands of British Columbia; whaler, popposes and seals abound, while the deep sea fish including ood, heilbut, mackeral, heddock, rock cod, flounders, see, are august in endless quantities. The only fish indiginous to the Atlantia coast not found in the waters of the province is the playloster. Further arsenth attempts have already been made to transplanting fish, and it is believed that the effort will be crowsed with success. There is no reason, why, the waters of the Profife coast should not be found suitable for he propagation of this shall fish, which now only tickies the palate of the denises of the Facilia coast in its canned state, where its fine flayor of the fish, cocked just as it, comes, from the royal fish of England in the time of King, fleourer, is altogother lost. Surgeon, the royal fish of England in the time, of King, fleourer, itse the efforts of the fisherman is not to catch them but how to separate them, from the more described fish the simon, as as the fighterman is not to easien them but how to separate them, from the more desirable fish, the salmon, so say to keep the big fallows from the beg fallows from exting enting entangled in their nair. Some of these day attain the conormons weight of 800 pounds. The most petatails of all faddish. Columbia siples is the colating of all faddish. Columbia siples is the colating of all faddish, about the sipe of the scalable of all faddish, about the sipe of the scalable of all faddish, as the siple of the salmonth of the sal od liver ... oil for medicinal integrates. They man be the string the NAS civer about the first of Marchandish patering the NAS civer about the first of Marchandish patering the France river about two months before manches a many of catching these such in Marchandish manner of catching these such in Marchandish west court in endicase, numbers. One manner of catching these such in Marchandish will give an idea of these such in Marchandish will give an idea of these such in Marchandish will give an idea of the such fast of th

but they are equally as good a tood firth at those caught in the Atlantic.

The principal fish of export now caught in the waters of British Columbia is the salmon. The salmon fisheries of the province are principally confined to those on the Fraser river, although this fish is caught in considerable quantities in the rivers to the north-river, although this fish is caught in considerable quantities in the rivers to the north-received of the Fraser river, although this fish frequent the waters of the Fraser, and during their running seasons they heure the streams tributary to this great-river in such quantities that they give the waters of the fraser, and during their running seasons they heure the streams tributary to this great-river in such quantities that they give the waters of these streams the appearance of a moving solid structure from shore to shore. Coming down the enayon of the Fraser during the months of July and August millions of these fish can be seen erowded into the eddies of the river, often 100 or more feet below the car windows. It has been said that is no other known river do the salmon run in such quantities as they do in the Fraser. The salmon first to suppear in the Fraser is the salmon first to suppear in the Fraser is the salmon of the salmon which mutually makes its appearance about the first of March, occasionally not arriving before April first, and continues to run till the last of June. Their average weight is trom four to twenty-five pounds, but fish of this variety have been caught in these waters weighing as high as seventy pounds. The second variety, weighing from first to six pounds, runs from June to Angust and is the principal fish cannied between the first of the principal fish cannied between their first being of a particularly bright red and attractive appearance. The to August and is the principal mas contactly bright red and attractive appearance. The third variety, running in August, weights on an average, about seven pounds, and is considered an excellent field. An anomaly is these waters is the "hoan" or "humpbook" along coming only severy second vegrand. these waters is the "noan" or "himpheck" salmon, coming only every second year and running from August till winter. This fish weighs from six to fortsen, pounds: This fish weighs from six to fortsen, pounds: This fish the late fall; arriving about September and disappearing about Christians: This fish weighs from frequent the salm or and or an interview of the salm or an interview of the salm or an interview of the salm of

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### IN MEMORY OF LITTLE PHIL.

The Loyal Lagien Em Send a Message of Condolence to Mrs. Sheridan.

inchester and the Persons Rids—Bev-west Relies of the Dead Strawel.

Many flags were at half must yesterday in respect to the memory of Gen. Prill Shortdam, Universal sorrow was expressed when the full details of his demise were read in Tax Ontogram.

Lieut. O'Nell, who cause over from Vancouver yesterday, said that the officers at the harracks deeply regretted Gen. Sheridan's death. "No official notice of his death has yet been received at the post and perhaps will not for several days," he said. "When such information does come the flag will be fowered at his if must, and the officers and men will wear crape for a prescribed period. All the officers liked Gen. Sheridan, and the general expression is that they never will look on his like again. One of the few quitte Gen. Sheridan had, and which army officers recognized, was his failure to push the retirement bill, restringed officers who had served their country long and well, and promoting the youngen men to the vacancies. Of course not one officer thought for a moment that Gen. Sheridan had, and which army officers not one officer thought for a moment that Gen. Sheridan had, and when the stream of the first in the thought for a moment that Gen. Sheridan had, and when the word was entertained a grindge against him on this account."

"What succee a to General Sheridan's post-liker's post-The house Sheridan it standing a O'Noil. I

"he title died with him. He was general of the army. Major General Schofield becomes commander of the army with the rank of mejor general. No one is promoted by his death."

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by his death."

RO ACTION BY THE G. A. E.

Adjutant-General R. A. Frame, who is acting commander of the G. A. R. department of Oregon in the absence of Commander Borthwick, said: "Grand Army sees greatly regost the loss of the general of the army. He was the most distinguished member of our order. No action in behalf of this department has yet been taken, and I cannot say whether anything will be done. Bouthless the different posts will, pass resolutions of condeince at their meetings this week. Garfield post meets to-morrow (Tuesday) night, Lincoln post Friday night. I do not think that public memorial services will be held.

TELEGRAM OF CONDOLENCE. Gen. Sheridan was commander-in-chief of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Gen. Wm. Kapas, com-mander of Oregon Commandery, yesterday tent x telegram of condoitine to Mrs. Sheri-dan on the death of her husband.

ENEW SHPRIDAE, WOULD COME.

Mr. J. DeWitt Whiting, of the firm of Allen's Lewis, was one of the unsay Union soldiers who impered behind the bars of Libby
prison, and was doing this kind of "servine"
when Gwa. Sheridan coattered Gen. Early's
army all over the Thomandoah Valley, October 19: 1864. Among, his fellow prisoners
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Company G., O. N. G., has a valuable relic of Gen. Sheridan. It is a small cannon which was used by the United States regulars which participated under him in the Indian war, at the Cascades in 1856. It was lost in the Columbia river, and recovered in 1877 by Tone Dodge, who presented it to the lost in the Columbia river, and recovered in 1813, by Capt. Dodge, who presented it to the City Riffes, a military organization. On the night of February 22 last several members of the Riffes met and presented the little cannot to Company G. Many a time the piece has beiched forth a Fourth of July salute in Rortland, but of ints years it has been superceded by the guns of the Light Battery.

\*\*REFERRY FROM THE GRANGAL.\*\*

PRESENT FROM THE GENERAL.

Judge W. W. Page has a relic of Gen. Sherdam which he values above all things, it being a present from the brave general. It is a grown of the kind used by the officers of the United States army, and was presented to Indige Page by Gen. Sheridan a year before the breaking out of the civil war. Gen. Sheridan wore the sword during the Indian war of 1856. Judge Page has another sword, the gift of Gen. George B. Dandy, who gave it to him two weeks before he departed for the seat of war.

CAPT. TUTTLE'S REMISCENCES.

Capt. B. B. Tuttle, of Co. A., O. N. G., is a veteran of the war, having served in the First Congrecticut volunteer cavalry. Col. Braylon Ives, a New York railroad man, sail known here was colonel of the regiment to which Capt. Tuttle was attached. Capt. Tuttle served in Gen. Sheridan's cavalry curps, and was in Gen. Custer's division. Speaking to an Ornobian reporter yesterday, he said.

The 10th day of October, 1864, is a day I CAPT. TUTTLE'S REMISCENCES.

day, he said:

The 10th day of October, 1854, is a day I what never forget. Early in the morning, in the absence of Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Early simplified, the left wing of the srmy and had things all his own way. Matters looked very had for the Union forces. For quite stime our betterles kepl up an incessant fring and managed to hold the rebels in check as best they could. Then the rebels began

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ON INVESTMENTS.

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Or'in manufacturing or other enterprises, ALB, the most absolute assurance of the largest incre ments of any spot in Oregon. It is beautifully opposite the north end of Portland, and DOWN central portion of Portland. The bridges alrea struction and contemplated, are fast driving the city and nearly all of the shipping further stream. Soon all of it will be carried on below songer bridge. Abbita will get the benefit of

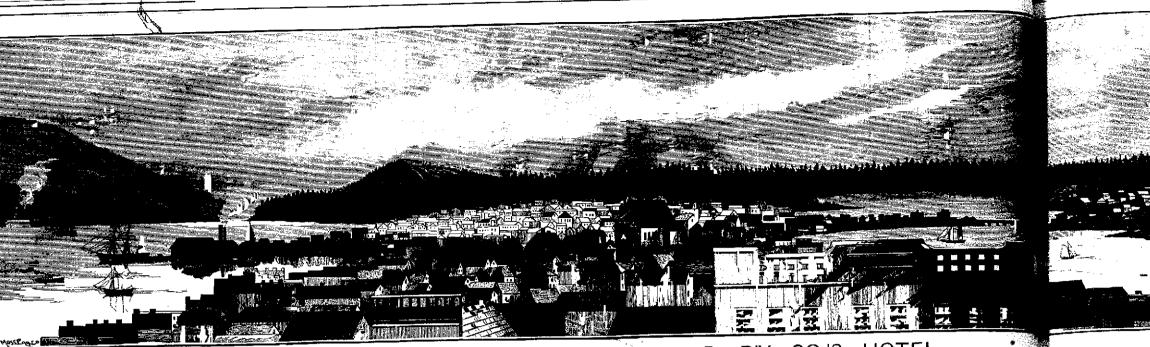
The bank to escape the flying pieces. If gave SHOT DOWN IN COLD BLOOD, have it placed up near the new hotel. As the committee amneinted for that nurseas an active why I pleasant repaired as the state of the state

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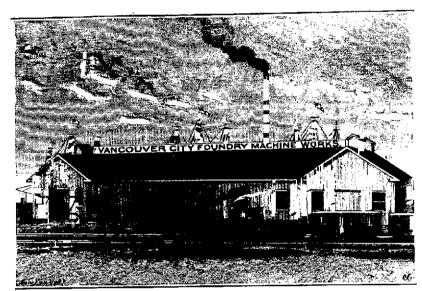
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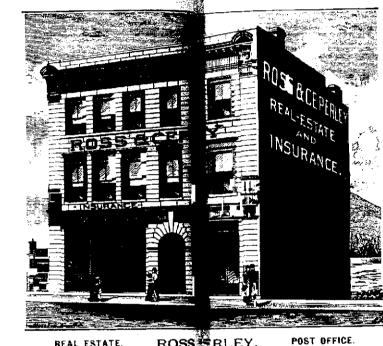
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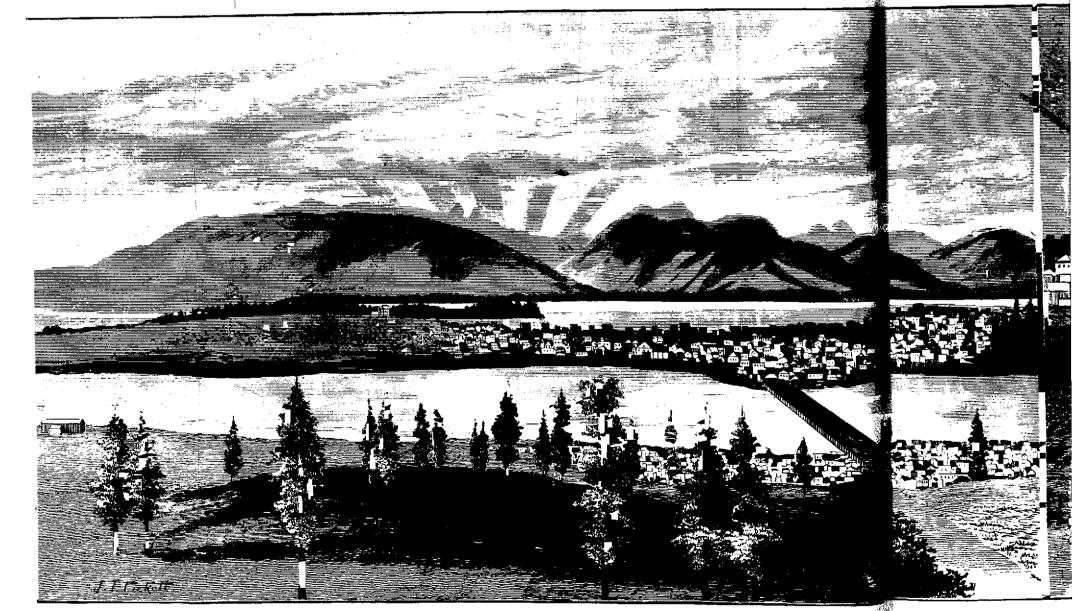
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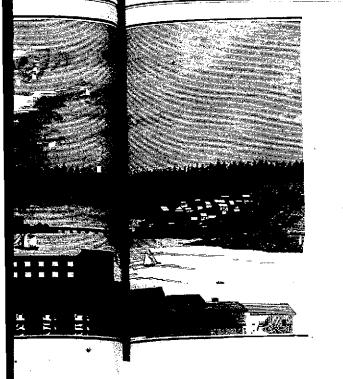


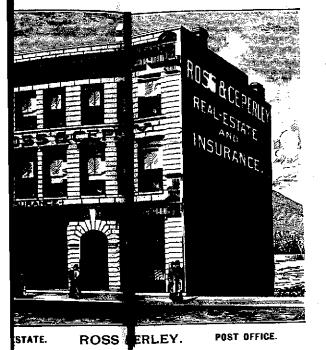
VANCOUVER, B. C., FROM THE SOUTH.-Looking Across False Creek. TANDOUTER, BRTS- DOLUVBA, TESTER

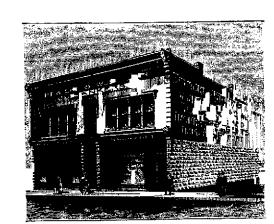
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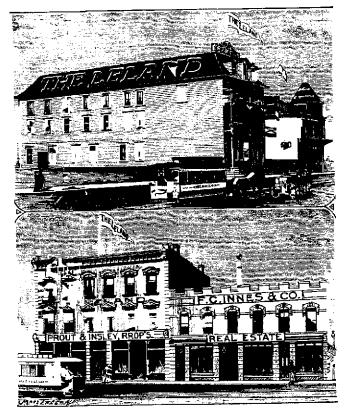
54 Morrison street: J. E. Hazeltine, 214 Front st; Van D. Delashmut, mayor or rottand; trangit a Donner, 17, vi asinington st., 11. L. Vennegerholz, Albina, or G. S. Pershin. Ferry leaves foot Oak st. every 1/2-ho ur stare 50.



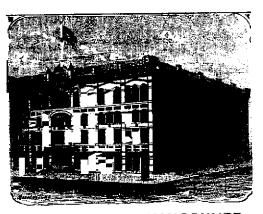




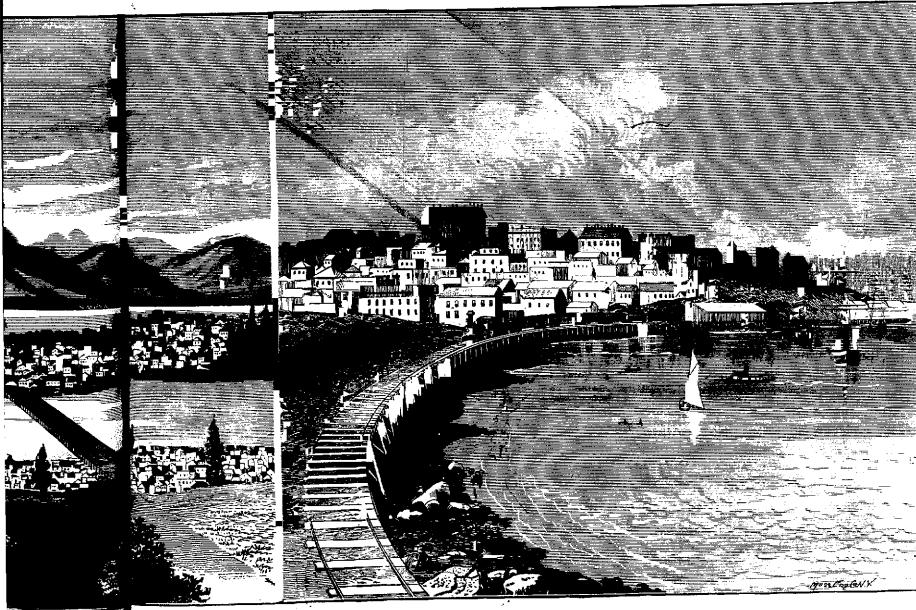
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A good quality of asbestos has recently, been discovered in British Columbia and also a number of veins of nickel, but no action of the columbia and tempts have yet been made to mine these minerals.

THE PORESTS OF BRITISH COLUMNA.

A large position of British Columbia is covered with forests of the finest timber. The principal varieties are the Douglas, it, which furnishes the finest limiter for general propose in the word; hamilock, spruce, the great silver fir, often found growing 150 feet, in the height, and, fifteen feet, in distance ter at the base, the yellow cypress; tamarae, maple, vine maple, yew, crabapple, alder, western birch, oak, dogswood, arbutus, cottonwood, she and jumper. wood, arbatus, cottonwood, sah and jumper.
The tree of the most commercial value in
the province is the first which there are two The cree of the most commercial value in the province is the fir, of which there are investigate principal varieties, the red and the yellow. From the southers boundary of Original partit to atmost the Arctic circle these same heavy forests skirt the chast. Following the coast line for nearly 3000 nilles one nees only almost, impenetrable forests of the largest timber in the world. This timber belt extends inland for distances ranging from fillry to 100 miles; it is not only along the coast that this heavy timber is found, but also on all the mountain ranger of the interior. It is probable that two thirds of that position of British, Columbia extending from the coast. 100 miles inland is covered with simber. Conturies of inreads has the forests of this province for legitim slee purposes will melver houst the supply. The greatest danger to be appeleanded, looking to the destination of the entry of the coasts. haust the supply. The present anger appealmeds, isolding to the destruction of these forests, is the search destruction of the by. settlers. The lumbering industry of British Columbia must continue for years to come to be one of the great resources of the country. Tuget sound fir," the timber thentical with that found in British Columbia, is, with coal, the chief article of export of the Sound country. British Columbia is now shipping, lumber to Australia, China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands and other foreign countries. For general building purposes and for bridges this lumber cannot be excelled. Timbers are often saved out; of these trees 100 to 120 feet in length. Under the head of the industries of Vancouver will be found some further information of the timber interests of the province.

A million inhabitants living in British Go-lumbia could not make may perceptible in roads loto the fish supply of the good group roade into the lost supply of the configurate, waters. Nowhere class in the world are so many varieties of finds anyth as in the soft many varieties of finds anyth as in the soft waters waters waters go finds the class of specific the supply of the interior. Many of these finks we of smellent quality. There is the success a singur, the delicious trout, the sich challed, the most delicious trout, the sich challed, the collabor or candid fish, the only mandered, and all the finest varieties of shell fish. In the northern sees and the system waters waters they purposes and seals should, while the deep see fish including ood, heilbut, mankerd, heiddock, rock ood flounders etc. are caught in endless quantities. The nally fish ledge monato the Atlantic contract of the ledge monato the Atlantic contract of the ledge waters of the province is the locketer. Further mous to the attantic court not found in the waters of the province is the longer; North or south attempts have already been made to transplant his fish, and it is believed that the affort will be enough with account. There is no reason, why, the waters of the Pacific coast should not be found suitable for the propagation of this shell fish, which now only tickles the paints of the denizer of the Reclific coast in its canned, state, where the finer flavor of the fish, cooked just satisfied the fine flavor of the fish, cooked just satisfied the finer flavor of the fish, cooked just satisfied to the finer flavor of the fish, cooked just satisfied to the finer flavor of the fish, cooked just satisfied to the finer flavor of the fish. They dequest has twenty in the crossed great quantities. They bequest have water, in such municipe, that the efforts of the fishermen is not to extend them but how

cooked tresh, from the maker is delicious.

Should in selicious becames unperior succed liverage oil for magicinal purposes. These fish seems to ingle come from the note, amounts suffer the prometrom to the first of March ing the liver in the first of March ing the liver warm in the first of March ing the liver warm in the seems of the first of March in the seems of the first of the seems of the first of March in the seems of the first of the manage of calcular three shall the seems of the first of the march in the seems of the first of the seems of the seems of the first of the firs

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last. Tuttle Belates an Interesting Reminiscence Wisohertor and the Pamens Rids—Sev-erni Relies of the Dond Seneral

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"The title died with him. He was general of the army. Major-General Schofield becomes commander of the army with the ranked major general. No one is promoted by his death."

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\*\*EFEW SHERIDAN WOULD COME.

Mr. J. De Witt Whiting, of the firm of Allen & Lewis, was one of the many Union soldiers who lingered behind the hars of Libby prison, and was doing this kind of "service" when Gen. Sheridan scattered Gen. Early's army all over the Shenandoah Valley, October 19: 1864. Among his fellow prisoners were 3000 who had served under Sheridan.

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RELIC OF GEN, SHERIDAN.

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155172702 07 T073253 ON INVESTMENTS.

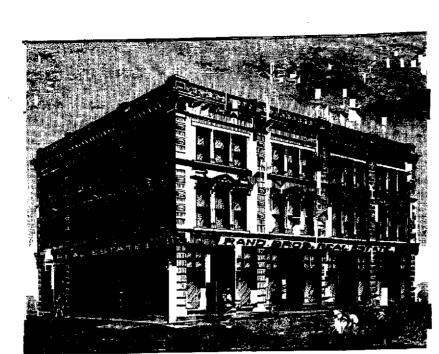
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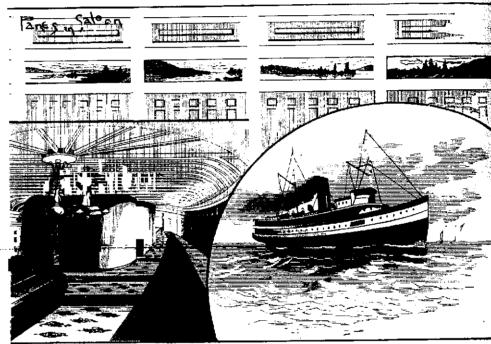


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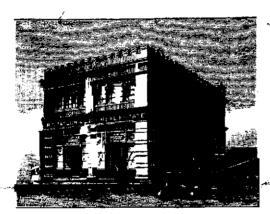


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at a body of water," says the tourist, or the first time on the placid still-Paget sound. From Originpia, Wesh-territory, on the south, stretching-for more than 1200 miles to Sikica, ton the north, is one of the most no-land bodies of sait water in the world. ld Pacific that the traveler's imagin t begulles him into the belief that nost begulles him into the bester tran-ble course lays through some wast-one waters are fed from the perca-wa of the high mountain ranges of a ontinent. As if to further confirm this belief, there is a tablifunes a pas-current to this great body of water, he shis and flow of the tides, which atwhole till and water system, and it to whole till and water system, and it to to to the ship's water, thus proving waltness of the water, that tends to dispolithe illusion, nities coast of the mainland washedgreat body of water, from Olympia: great body of water, from Olympia: grindenied at short intervals from

informed at anomalous bare and inlets; are a perfect protection to the emailest at float; and so dotted with numerous at float; and so dotted with numerous note in this cuttoe of "The Northwest to the appliance of "The Northwest slago" or "Tim Thomsend Islands of "to this whole system of dulant mmunication. This confishands.
of its ecclusion from the ocean by
a blands and jutting headlands. the name. Puget Sounditis prop ed is that part extending couth in m the strain of San Juan DeFues, parates the United States from Vanisland, a part of the British power other porther. They land interess southern wittemity with rable interpose themselves between be eld occup and the mainland. It imposts committee (the mainland in the bit of its domain to the encourage modition Penifichers

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water shipping Turmediately north slong the Brt iver, flowing into the Gulf of George h of Burrard's inlet is Howe

of English hay, on the British; coas following openings inlead in succe ine-olegier, the British, Moor of the Series and armed tender that have been been been a course, to explore the line houth. Entering English bay he se

06 XXVIII.-NO. 8695.

PORTLAND, OREGON. TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1888.

TWELVE-PAGE EDITION.

Future Metropolis of British Columbia.

Three Years Old and 7000 Inhabitants.

Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Terminus of a Trans-Paific Steamer Line.

> Water and Sewerage Systems, des and Electricity.

d. Half Apent in Building Last Year.

ACROSS THE Park of Bix Mundred Acres and a Bellsvard Costing \$20,000 - Entergriss of Its Citizens.

> men body of water, " says the tourist for the first time our the placid still-Print tound. From Olympia, Wesh-teriby; on the south, stretching for more than 1200 miles to Sitka. as on the north, is one of the most no-missible belies of salt water in the world. ploughs these bring waters, so comissepover the boundless spread of the left Facilio that the traveler's imaginanot be tiles him into the belief that percourse lays through some vast has waters are fed from the peren-condition high mountain ranges of a continua. As if to further confirm this belief, there is at all times a perde careans to this great body of water, is whole inland water system, and it is the Mamy, soapy appearance of the state this stip's wake, thus proving dy althess of the water, that tends to dy sispel the tilusion.

entime coast of the mainland washed great hody of water from Olympia pirindented at short intervale from the with numerous bays and infets fine a neglect protection to the smallest that float; and so dotted with numermade it this entire water course that it at in the appliance of "The Northwest spane" or "The Phousand Islands of spaneth The knowshift hards of the official to the whole system of the of the official to the section from the ocean by exclusion and jutting beadlands. thithe name "Puget Sound" is propapplied is that part, extending south more the straits of San Juan DeFues, espirates the United States from Table States and Section 1997 to 1997 the Sand Succession 1997 to 199 between Piget sound and the couthern extremity with trable interpose themselves between the taging billows bad detached a of itself to controut the monarch of the charge of breaking the full force for thange on the abuting from ex-ference of the Paulin here reach int hut only in a thoroughly subdupt This is a body of water literally stud

water here and lales. Purposed to dwell. So closely identitraverse one without letting your minearry von to the other. the sum of the second of the s in thirty-miles out through Plumper's directly across the Gulf of Geo the entrance of Fraser river to isplying a little to the sorth, from med Coal harbor, on which the beauing into the British mainland from

saland sea, for distances ranging from ility miles at irregular intervals, are water shipping. Immediately in the "narrows" of all these inlets there har or sound of ample dimensions and the large amount of shipping standards large amount of shipping standards in some standard in the same standard of deorgia. In anoth of this entrance is Burrard's 1900 the latter than the same standard of the same standard in the same s mount of this entrance is nurrary of the mainland from the mainland from the its

Souther the second of the second seco B. B. And the river Nave. The most immediate fives inlets, from the fact of high the duly one accessible inland, is the most investment of the control of th the one which the Canadian Pacific than the canadian Pacific than the canadian Pacific than the canadian Pacific than the canadian that the canadian that the canadian that the canadian than th The Direct to explore the line of

The clearness of the water at once convinced him that these openings were not the mouths of rivers, whose waters flowing into the briny deep, are always laden with alluvial deposits, imparting to it a murky hue. Perceiving that the entrance to the northern ceiving that the entrance to the northern inlet was almost closed by an island, he entered the one to the south, shoosing it as the more important one of the two. Entering, he took possession of the country in the name of the British government, and named the opening "Burrard's Inlet," in honor of Sir Harry Burrard of the British navy. He sailed up the injust to within helf a mile de sailed up the inlot to within half a mile ne sailed up the infot to within half a mile of its bend, and left behind birn the record of the first white man who had ever visited what was destined to be one of the most important harbors on the Pacific coast.

At the first narrows connecting the inside

waters of the inlet with English buy the width of the stream, although very deep, is not more than 200 yards. Through this narrow pass there is a current at the strongest ebb and flow of the tides of about eight knots an hour. Immediately inside of these nar-rows the thlet widens out to a respectable sized harbor. This is called "Coal Harbor," and it is on this portion of the inlet that Vancouver is located. Across the water from Vancouver to the opposite shore it is nearly three miles, and this harbor is of ample size to accommodate the shipping of New York. Just east of Vancouver the inlet divides into two nearly equal parts, the north arm extending inland for a distance of twenty miles, while the south arm reaches, inland but fourteen miles at the head of which is located Port Moody. The harborat Vancouver, is landlocked. The storms that occasionally rage over the waters of the gulf, just outside the heady do not affect the waters of this harbor. The depth of water in all parts of the inlet is sufficient to floatthe largest vessels, but not too deep for safe anchorage, and ships can here ride safely at anchor at all scasons. VANCOUVER, B. C.

It may be a matter of surprise to the in-habitants of Vancouver, British Columbia, to learn that their neighbors in the Pacific states, to the south, while possessing some general knowledge, have but little accurate information of their growing city. The mention of the name "Vancouver" in either Washington, Oregon, or California, is at once associated in the listener's mind with the island by that name on which Victoria is located, or with the barracks of the same is located, or with the barracks of the same name in Washington territory, on the Co-lumbia river, sevon miles from Fortland. "Wellington coal" in San Francisco, where fires light to even the summer hearthstone, impresses the denizers of the Pactic coast metropolis with the knowledge (schowhat shadowy) of British Columbia. The discussion of the tariff is a cause of no little concern to the lumber manufacturers of Argon and Washington who are apprehensive of the day when British Columbia fir will be admitted duty free-thus tending sto their enlightenment of the subject of that prove ince-and the frequent science of sanggled opium just this side of the border lim boeps up an agitation of the subject "British Conbia" throughout the United States that further tends to the advertisement of a country about which so much misapprehension is held by the world at large:

Vinturia, British Columbia, is known throughout the Pacific coast states as the center of trade of the British province, as its capital city and as the harbor of refuge for those Americans who took "French leave" of their mother country in the hopes of finding a haven abroad where there were no write of arrest served for penulations committed in the United States. To scatter the information broadcast throughout the Pacific slope to day that Victoria was no longer the only city of importance in British Columbia, but that another town located in supremacy with her would excite; a look of creduity in the listener that might well cause the importer of such information to title discomfort had be not at his command tatts to substantiate his claims. It can be said to-day without a semblance of an effort towards exaggeration that the growth of Vancouver has been the most phenomenal of all the Western cities. Three years ago the population of Vancouver was exin eighers without the sid of any of the other numerals. At the present writing the

time that the Canadian government was making equipment of the grantest of all the drains. A passage but just been forced through the long-deemed impassable bastier to californ where for more than 100 miles, the roadbed westered their said, rock, and fraging were then running to Sayone's ferry, 213 miles, east of Port Moudy, the then, Western terminus of the road. Lots at the time were selling like "hot cakes" in Port Moody. their intrinsic value being nil, but their pros-pective valuation based on the certain develpments of a near future, was something normous. During the course of a conversation the writer had with one of the live already assured by having a big trans-conf nental milroad stopping right there, the fact was developed that further down the inlet was neveloped that further down the inlet-there was a place enduring all the incip-ient throse of embrio life, that the railroad company had just officially declared should be the actual terminus of their road, and that this place was to be called Vancouver. But, continued the dealer, with all the en-thusiasm that the real estate agent in a small town is capable of showing (and what a bundle of nerves one of these fellows is), there can never be a town down there; ships always come just as far inland as they can get and besides there is no eligible site for a town there." The next morning a "bronco" furnished passage for

he writer from New Westminster to the site.

of the proposed city, Vaucouver, nine miles distant. Crossing the old bridge over False creek by the road that led into the town, the first thing to obstruct the equestrian's view was the sign "Real estate for sale—F. C. Innes." If the other fellow's enthusiasm in the eye strikes terra firma. Port Moody was as boundless as it was kippeless, what could be thought of a man who would deliberately his himself to a wilder-ness to sell town lots. Of all sites for a city this was scrtainly the most unpromising. I plain two-story building where the guests were lighted to their bedchambers with the were lighted to their bedchambers while the tailuw dip, answered for a hotel, while a dozen structures all told, completed the list of buildings in the town. Half a mile distant was a sawmill of moderate copacity, but outside of the roads, recently, out and description of buildings in the town. Half a mile distant the size and importance of Victoria could be supported, what can be anticipated for its in the size and importance of Victoria could be supported, what can be anticipated for its in the size and importance of Victoria could be supported, what can be anticipated for its in the size and importance of Victoria could be supported, what can be anticipated for its in the size and importance of Victoria could be supported, what can be anticipated for its into its river to Yale, a place rendered featous but their discoveries availed thum naughts but their discoveries ava

underbrush. So disgusted was the writer with the general appearance of things that he did not carry his investigations to any great length. He took a hasty glance at the fibe harhor and rode away, not great length. He took a hasty glance at the fine harhor and rode away, not lingering long enough to discover that beneath this unsightly mass of fallen timber and brushe was one of the most available sites ever presented for the building of a city. He did not in his boyish pranks ascend one of the lofty trees high enough to see that a little clearing of the timber would reveal one of the grandest views ever spread out before the eyes of man. He preserved his own dignity by sticking close ever aprend out before the eyes of man. The presorved his own dignity by sticking close to terra firma, evidently forgetting that the confab of railroad and government officials which led to their choosing this site for their western terminus was the direct outcome of some of these dignified personages climbing

one of these same trees. The squirrel had simply refused to go there the bear had deigned to tread.

In May of the the thin year the writer again took a trip to Vancouver. This time he boarded the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company's palatial passenger steamer Pre-Company's paintial passenger steamer Pre-mier at Scattle, and after a pleasant day's ride was safely landed at the company's wharf in Vancouver. Registering at a good hotel, he was shown up stairs to his room. Great heavens! what a change. Reaching for the tailow candle that was wont to do service in the former bostery in this town, he ran square against a hanging chandeline— what! gas? Yes, gas, and of the very best quality. A stroll after supper was enjoyed through well-paved streets, electricity vieing with gas in dispelling the gloom. An hour's walk was a sufficiently convincing argument of the magnitude of the city, and a well upholstered bed furnished a nestling place for the visitor, who was forced to patiently await the coming of the morrow to see one-half of this great town.

What a metamorphosis in the short period of three years. Ten years' hard, successful work only tends to establish a single firm in business. Less than a third of a decade notes the rise of the city of Vancouver, with the full complements of gas and electricity, a quarter of a million dollar hotel, a pro-jected \$75,000 opera house, and a line of street cars, an immediate prospect of a big smelter, the terminus of the longest line of rallroad in the world, and of a regular line of steamers to China and Japan, and the promise of being one of the great cities of the Pacific coast. While the favored ones of more populous centers have, barely established themselves in business, the lucky ones of Vancouver upon whom fortune has deigned to smile have amassed fortunes. This can be readily understood when it is stated that property that in Vancouver three years ago was put in the market at from \$300 to \$600 a lot is to-day worth from \$100 to \$400 a front foot. Man who three years ago Invested \$1000 or \$2000 in Vancouver propare to day independently wealthy conver is now the terminus of more than 3000 miles of railroad; is the receiving and shipping point for the trade of China and Japan that finds its way over the Canagreat city of British Columbia. LOCATION OF VANCOUVER.

of Burrard's inlet, and about three miles in from its entrance. Just inside the "nav-rows" of the inlet it widens out to quite a respectably sized bny, which is spoken of throughout Britts Columbia as "Coal Harbor." The origin of this name is a mooted question, but it is doubt-less attributable to the numerous small seams of coal which crop out along the shore of this harbor and also on English bay. The city is built on a peninsula, formed by the waters of Burrard's inlet on the north and those of False creek and English hay on the south. This peniusula widens out toward English bay, but at its narrowest part the width does not much exceed one-half a mile. It is on this "neek" that the original townsite of Vancouver was located, and it is here, to-day, that the principal business portion is centered. The town rises gradually back from the water's edge of both. Burrard's inlet and English bay, until at the highest-point in the city the elevation is about 200. point in the city the elevation is about 200. Instruent of this line of steamers at once instructed. The average elevation of the whole sured a big tourist travel. Tourists are usually men of means and seldom travel in a hurry. There are to-day but few cities in built to afford a perfect declarate and not less than 7000.

1 About, the middle of Mays, 1985, a little more than three-gears previous to the present writing, the writer was quartered at the any of the city's main thoroughcometing this town was the mainlend city highs are good. Just across the injet of British Columbia... It was just at this as chood, a church and regularly laid out streets. A little father to the east of this streets. A little father to the east of this while there is a pariect slope to all of the mating every enceaper to 100ce an easy, sutherness on the opposite shore from Vancompletion of the grantest of all the frame, sotherness on the opposite shore from Vanconfinental rathroads, the Capadian Pacific conver is the town of Moodyville receiving its support from the targest sampill in the province which is located there. Casting glance upwards from these points the cye encounters an almost impenetable for est, which at this distance loses its sharp definite outlines and blends into one symmetrical whole, landing its rich green to the quiet waters below in which it is so perfectly mirrored. Reaching to the very summit of the Coast Range mountains, which stand out in bold relief as sentinels on the northern shore, is this same thick forest of the finest woods for general use in the world. This range atlains an elevation of from 2000 to 5000 feet. Towering still above the summits of the nearer range are the two peaks of the "Twin Sisters," sittin, majestically on the tops of the higher elevations, in the background. The summits of the highest make of these mountains are the abodes of eternal snow, and these great marses, with the whiteness of their snow-capped tops, add a serenity to the whole picture, which is as thrilling as it is pleasure. To the west of the city lies the broad expanse of English bay, while still further out in plain view is the long stretch across the Gulf of Georgia, where the storms of winter sometimes rage with all the fury of old ocean's blasts. A background to this view, surpassing the finest works in oil for scenic officis is formed by the groon-covered hills of Vancouver's island, more than twenty miles distant. To the south, at your very feet is the second inlet, known as "False creek," while still beyond, as far as the eye

> THEAT IS THERE TO MAKE A CITY OF VANOOUver."
> In answer to this query the question can be pertinently asked, "What has made Victoria, British Columbia, one of the richest clies on the Pacific coast in proportion to its size?" If the resources of the country were such in the early days of its complete isolalation from the world at large that a city of

pack-mule. In order to get supplies into the mining districts it was necessary to convey them by pack-train from 100 to 400 miles, and the freight charges on these goods often amounted to 10, 20, or even 25 cents per pound. Then one trav-eled for miles over British Columbia without meeting a single inhalitant. The changed condition of affairs to-day will support a much larger city than Victoria has ever been, and the hand of destroy support a much larger city than Victoria has ever been, and the hand of destiny seems to point to Vancouver as especially worthy of fortune's favors in this respect. A railroad is often the making of a great city, but it is sometimes the unmaking of a great many less favored ones. Victoria can never again draw from as wide an extent of country as she has in the past. Here is a city situated on the southern extremity of Vancouver island, that has heretofore been the trade, political that has heretofore been the trade, political and social center of the entire province of British Columbia. Victoria was the capital of the province, and the entire trade of this or the province, and me state that of the restrict peak it from the thought of the far-seeing that at no distant day there must spring up a big city somewhere on the mainland of British Columbia. Here was a wonderfully rich country to develop, but un-til the completion of the Canadian Pacific is was without the means of development. Vancouver's island containing about 20,000 square miles of territory, with its inex-haustible mines of coal and iron, its forhaustble mines of coal and fron, 123 forest's wealth and farming lands will support
a city of probably twice the present
size of Vancouver. But the
mainland proper of British Columbia
covering an area of more than 320,305 square
miles of territory and rich in all the resources of a great country must support a
force city of the own. The products of the large city of its own. The products of the muintand could never be shipped across the Gulf of Georgia to Victoria, a distance of sixty miles, only to be reshipped from thence to lheir destination. When furs, gold dust and fish oil were the principal articles of export the margin of profits were not so close that a rehandling offered any serious obstacles to their being send to mar ket the roundabout way via Victoria. With the completion of the Canadian Pacific ranway, however, a new era dawned on this province. The completion of this road meant competition with the outside world. This road like all others must depend for its sup-port on the traffic that passed over it. The day of active competition had come-and competition would not warrant any unnecessary rehanding of freight-nor would it brook any serious delays in the transmisof passengers to their journey's When a traveler over this end. When a traveler over this road, bent on reaching his journey's end, as

to send him on a little pleasure trip over to Victoria before allowing him to proceed to Seatile, Tacoma. Portland or San Francisco. He must be sent to the end of his route with all possible disputch. When a carload of goods arrived at this same terminus it would be equally improvident to send it sixty or more miles out of the way to pay tribute to Victoria. Again when a train came thunder-ing into Vancouver after its long continental like an act of fully to ferry it over to Victoria to be cleaned and repaired. The completion of this road necessitated the erection of large machinery and repair shops at Vancouver, giving employment directly and indirectly to a thousand or more men. It made necessary the construction of a large and elegantly ap-pointed hotel to accommodate the large travel over this road. It also involved the establishment of head offices at Vancouver to look after the immense traffic of a transcontinental line. All this formed the nucleus of a city. Immedi-ately following the completion of this road, the announcement was made authoritatively that a line of steamers and been subsidized to run regularly between Vancouver, and China and Japan. This line of large and calatial passenger steamers is now established on the Vancouver and Yokohama route; leaving the former place regularly at intervals of three weeks apart. The complelishment of this line of steamers at once inthe West frequented by tourists, that do not serve as allurements for the richman to drop a portion of his hoardings right there on the spot. Surplus capital in England and in the Eastern states is seaking investments, and no part of the world now offers as safe and prohiable means of investment as the growmg West. Vancouver is the western tide water terminus of the longest railroad in the world; Vancouver is the place of debark-ment for the travel over this road for China and Japan: Vancouver is the receiving and discharging depot for the immense traffic assequence over the Canadian Pacific, both to and from the Pacific coast points; and Vancouver, by virtue of being located on the best harbor in British Columbia and the only one accessible from the interior, must stways be the great commercial center of the province.

rived at its western terminus, it would not do

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

RESOLBEES, EXPENT, LOCATION AND

It is impossible to fully appreciate the importance of Vancouver as a coming great city without knowing something about the province of British Columbia, of which, by reason of its location, the city must foreve remain its chief commercial metropolis. The ragioland of British Columbia alone con-tains an area of 321,305 square miles of terri-tory. This is independent of the island of Vancouver, lying thirty miles to the west, which is over 300 miles long with an average width of 60 miles and covers over 20,000 square miles of territory. The province of British Columbia extends from the Rocky mountains on the cast to the Pacific occan on the west, and reaches from the northern boundary of the United States, the boundary of the United States, the 49th degree of north latitude on the south, to the 60th degree of north latitude on the north. The British Columbia mainland has a coast line of over 500 miles, indented with some of the safest and best harlors on the cuast. Vancouver's island extends below the 49th degree of north latitude but it is all included in the British possessions. The first entranceto the mainland, proceeding north along the coast of British, Columbia is at the mouth of the Fraser river, one of the largest rivers of the continent This river pours its waters into the Gulf of Georgia by two mouths or estuaries, and is navigable to Yate, ninety miles inland. Previous to the completion of the Canadian Pacific this was the great highway to the interior. A few miles above the mouth is located the town of New Wastminster, which is still place of considerable prominence.

to afford means of ingress and left undistorbed. It was only after the comegress to and, from the rich gold diggings pletion of the Canadian Pacific railway that of the Cariboo district. This road was about 400 miles long and the undertaking of its construction was only second in magnitude to the building of a railroad down the Fraser river canyon. In the delia of the Frascr is some of the richest agricultural land on the continent and the fisheries of this river are the most extensive on the coast, outside of the world renowned Columbia river can-

The infets to the north of the Fraser river entrance have been previously dwelt on to sufficient length. The contour of the country of British Columbia is similar to the surface of Washington and Idaho, with the possible exception that the western portion of the province is more mountainous than the coast districts of Washington territory. The continuation of the Cascado range of mountains north divides British Columbia very much as it does the territory of Washington. The resources of the province are gold, silver, and all the precious minerals; coal, iron, copper, lead, lumber, fish, fish-oli, furs and the products of the soil. First and most important of all these industries to-day is

that of coal mining.

COAL.

Wellington coal in San Francisco brings from three to five dollars more per ton than the Positio coast one in the market. any other Pacific coast coal in the market. This coal is mined at Nanaimo and Wellington on the eastern coast of Vancouver island, and almost directly across the gulf from Vancouver. Here are located the most extensive coal mines on the coast. At Nanaimo the company in working their coal properties have drifted far out under the bay. The supply here is said to be practically in-This coal is pronounced by exhaustible. experts to be truly bituminous, of the very finest quality. Wellington or Nanaimo coal is pronounced superior to even the Pennsyl-vania anthracite. The following from Dr. Dawson, an expert on the subject, will be ead with much interest by those interested

the coal developments of British Columbia:
"It is true bituminous coal of the very best quality. It was tested by the war department of the United States some years ago to find out which fuels gave the best results for steam raising purposes on the western coast, and it was found that to produce a given mantity of steam it took 1800 pounds of Mamaimo coal to 2400 pounds of Seattle coal, 2500 pounds of Coos Bay coal (Oregon), and 2600 pounds of Monte Diabalo coal (California), showing that as far as the Pacific coast is concerned the coal of Nanaimo has a marked superiority over all others.

Dr. Dawson further goes on to say on the

same aubject:
"The position of the various stores of coal-"The position of the various stores of coar in the Pacific is of extreme importance as an index to the future distribution of power in that portion of the world; but it is not enough to know where coal is to be found without looking also to the quantity, quality, cheapness of labor and facility of transport. In China and in Bornes there are extensive. coal fields, but they ite 'the wrong way' for trade; on the other hand, the Catifornia coal at Monto Diable, San Diego and Monte-rcy, lies well, but its bad in quality. Tasmania has good seal, but in no great quantity, and the beds nearest to the coast are formed of interior anthractive. The three countries of the Pacific which must for a time, at least, rise to manufacturing greatness are Japan, British Columbia and New South Wates; but which of these will become Wales; but which of these will become weakings and most powerful depends mainly on the amount of coal which they respectively possess, so situated as to be cheaply raised. The dearness of labor under which British Columbia suffers will be removed by the opening of the Pacific railway, but for the nt New South, Waies has the cheapest, and upon her shores at Newcaste are

mountains and 564 miles east of Vancourer on the direct line of the Canadian Pacific. This mine is worked by the Canadian An-thracite Coal Company and is to-day one of the greatest industries, along the entire line of the Canadian Paulic railway. The coal from this mine is a true anthragite and is no: excelled in quality by even the famous The present output of the mine is about 500

The present output of the mine is about 500

The present output of the mine is about 500

British Cotum

The greatest single industry of British Co.

The greatest single industry of British Co.

The greatest single industry of British Co. luming, to-day, is coal mining. With the coming great demand for this kind of fuel for manufacturing and other purposes, this is one of the industries of the province that

as yet is in its infancy.
GOLD AND SILVER.
Next in importance to coal mining in British Columbia is the mining of precious met-als. The existence of gold and silver throughout the entire province is now fully established. The early Fraser river gold excitement of the early "sixtles," when thousands of dollars in gold dust were taken from the sands of the bars of this river. from the saids of the bass of this very proved conclusively the existence somewhere further inland of the great mother lode. The gold washed down by this river, the free grains of gold separated by the action of the water from by the actor of the water that the interest the quartz where it long had lain imbedded, established beyond doubt the extatence of immense beds of gold bearing oresontewhere further inland. The mountainous nature of the country, the danger from the treacherous savage, the difficulty of se-curing supplies and the rigors of winter in these high altitudes precluded all efforts to make any extensive search for these mines which were known to exist, or to work them when found. The most venturesome of the early miners of British Columbia who had penetrated far into the interior of the country discovered good veius of gold bearing quartz and inimicuse deposits of galena ore, containing considerable quantities of silver,

pletion of the Canadian Pacific railway that gold mining, in the sense of the crushing of ores, became possible. It is now possible to ship machinery and supplies into the mines, and the long deferred hope of the mine own-ers of these districts is about to be realized. From the date of the first discovery of gold

in British Columbia till the present time, the placer mines of this province have yielded upward of \$50,000,000 of the precious metal. From 1858 to 1832, inclusive, the gold production of this same country was \$46,685,334 It is worthy of special remark here that wherever any prospecting has been done in British Columbia gold and silver have been found, and the ledges of ore have been usu-ally well defined. The future success of the province must largely depend on the success of the mining of the precious metals. The richest gold mines thus far discovered in district, 400 miles distant from Yale, the bend of navigation on the Fraser river. This district was made famous in the early "str-ties" by the construction of the Cari-boo wagon road. These mines are now being successfully worked, but in a small way. The completion of a line of railroad connecting this district with the main line of the Canadian Pacific, and the establishment of a large smelter at Vancouver, a detailed account of which will be found under the head of the industries of Vancouver, will make this one of the great

mining centers of the coast.

As has been before stated, gold and silver have been found all over the province of British Columbia The sands of the Freser Thompson, Omineca and Peace rivers gleam with the particles of the precious metals. With the disadvantages of an insufficiency of capital and the lack of means of communi cation with the gold fields, the output of gold in British Columbia from 1858 to 1876 was \$39,953,618, the average annual parnings per man being \$663.
The ores of British Columbia are princi-

pally refractory, the sulphurets predominating. This can be said of the quartz mines of almost the entire Rocky mountain system. Along the direct line of the Canadian Pacific railway the mines are mostly galena-bearing silver, but in the Cariboo and other remote districts the gold-bearing quartz predominate. Besides the rich district of the Cariboo reglon, rich gold mines have been discovered in Rock and Granite districts, near the boundary line.
The mines in British Columbia that give

promise of being the most extensive are located in Mt. Stephen, in the vicinity of Field. a station on the Canadian Pacific railway 511 miles east of Vancouver. The ore in these mines, although of low grade in silver, yielding only from seven to ten ounces of this metal per ton, is very rich in lead, containing from sixty to sightly per cent. of gulena. The supply here is inexhaustible. There are also a great number of galena mines at littofilewest, 350 miles east of Vancouver. This gulena ore is very rich in silver, giving returns of from forty to one hundred ounces per ton of the white metal. Great quanti ties of gray copper wre are also found in this district, assaying from 500 to 2000 ounges per ton in silver. Still another very rich district is on the Spillamacheen river, which empties into the Columbia river forty miles above Golden City. This district is very little known. A number of claims have been staked off here and considerable development work will be done this year. The veins consist of galens, ore carrying about fifty ounces in silver and about one ounce in gold. This district also contains some very extensive deposits of gar-bonate ores and some very, large and rich veins of gold quartz. Chirrides of both gold and silver are also found in these veins. The district seems to be similar in every respect district seems to be similar in every respect to the Cour d'Alene belt of mines in Idaho

British Columbia also gives promise of constrush coumon ages gives frumes of con-taining extensive deposits of copper, al-though no copper mines have yet been worked in the province. Prospecting has al-teredy discussed large deposits of this metal throughout the entire country. There is a great quantity of this ore on Texada Island, twenty miles north of Nansimo and also on twenty miles north of Nanaimo, and also on Howe sound, just north of Burrard's inlet. The following sample of copper ore found in British Columbia will give an idea of its gen-

Sulphur Coppet Iron... Arsenic lend xide of fron . . . lumense deposits of iron have also been found on Texada island, which seems to be a veritable mountain of iron. Iron is also found in great quantities in the mountainous-districts of the interior, on Vancouver's and

Queen Charlotte's islands, at the Pouglas portage on the Fraser river and at the en-trance to Scoke sound at the south end of Vancouver's island. The trop on Texada Island is the most extensive deposit in the province and the ore is of the best quality. This is a magnetic ore, giving eighty per cent in Iron. On the istand is also a large vein of hemnute iron ore, going as high as eighty per cent. in pure iron. All these de-posite possess the advantages of being close to navigable water. With the proximity of coat and coke to these from beds and the inexhaustible supply of this cheap fuct close at hand, it will not be many years honce before large rolling mills and manufactories of pig fron will be established in British Columbia. These important industries would be flourishtheir products, the high duty placed on foreign imports of iron by the United States ernment effectually shutting out all iron

of foreign manufacture.

Mica and chunabar are also found in the province. Extensive deposits of the latter metal have been discovered in the Kicking Horse pass in the Rocky mountains, on the

A good quality of asbestos has recently een discovered in British Columbia and also a number of veins of nickel, but no at-tempts have yet been made to mine these minerals.

A large portion of British Columbia is cov-

ered with forests of the finest timber principal varieties are the Douglas fir, which furnishes the finest lumber for general purposes in the world; hemlock, spruce, the preat silver fir, often found growing 150 feet in height and fitteen feet in diame-ter at the base; the yellow cypreat tamarac, maple, vine maple, yew, crabapple, sider, western birch, oak, dogwood, arbutus, cottonwood, ash and juniper The tree of the most commercial value in the province is the fir, of which there are two principal varieties, the red and the yellow. From the southern boundary of Oregon north to almost the Arctic circle these same beavy forests skirt the coast. Following the coast line for nearly 3000 miles one sees only almost impenetrable forests of the largest timber in the world. This timber belt ex-tends inland for distances ranging from fity to 100 miles. It is not only along the coast that this heavy timber is found, but also on all the mountain ranges of the interior. It is probable that two-thirds of that portion of British Columbia extending from the coast 160 miles inland is covered with timber. Centuries of inroads into the forests of this province for legitimate purposes will not enhance the supply. The greatest danger to be apprehended, looking to the destruction of these forests, is the wanton destruction of timber by settlers. The lumbering industry of British Columbia must continue for years to come to be one of the grass resources of the country. "Puget sound..." the timber identical with that found in British Columbia, is, with coal, the chief article of export of the Sound country. British Columbia is now shipping lumber to Australia, China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands and other foreign countries. For general building pur-poses and for bridges this lumber cannot be excelled. Timbers are often sawed out of these trees 100 to 120 feet in length. Under the head of the industries of Vancouver will be found some further information of the the timber interests of the proyince.

FISH OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, A million inhalitants living in British Co-lumbia could not make any perceptible in-roads into the fish supply of the contiguous

waters. Nowhere else in the world are so

many varieties of fish caught as in the sait waters washing the shores of British Columbin, and in the fresh water streams of the interior. Many of these fish are of excellent quality. There is the succellent salmon, the delicious trout, the rich halibut, the most delicately flavored of all table fishes the oclahan or candle fish, the only mackersl and all the finest varieties of shell fish. In the northern seas and the waters washing nisinland and the numerous islands of British Columbia purpuises and seals abound, while the deep sea fish, including cod, halibut, mackeral, haddock, rock cod, flounders, etc., are caught in endless quantities. The only fish indig-inous to the Atlantic coast not found in the waters of the province is the lobster. Further south attempts have already been made to transplant this fish, and it is believed that the effort will be crowned with success. There is no reason why the waters of the Pscific coast should not be found suitable for the propagation of this shell fish, which now only tickles the palate of the denizen of the Pacific coast in its canned state, where the fine flayor of the fish, cooked just as it comes from the water, is altogether lost, Sturgeon, the royal ask of England in the time of King George, are caught in the rivers in great quantities. They request these present New South, Waies has the cheapestlabor, and upon her shores at Newcastle are
that or, and upon her shores at Newcastle are
district seams to be similar in every respect
to the Courd'Alene belt of minas in Idaho
manufacturing, purposes, although for seause it burns, driftij' and, too fast. \*\* The
future of the Pacific shores is inevitably
brilliant, but it is not New Zealand, the peafuture of the water, hemisphere, which will occupy the position that England has inteen on
the Atlantin, but some country such as Japanor British, Columbia, jutting out into thocoesa from. Asia or from America, as England juts out from Europe."

During the year 1337 nearly half a million
ton sof sonk were expected from Yancouver's
island alone. Cost of good quality is found
to goese Charlette's tistend to the north, on
the mainland of British, Columbia both, on
the mainland of British, Columbia both, on
the goast and along the line of the Genadian,
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rived to induce suitside capito the district seams to be similar the seams to seat the suits of the sams of the sams and the same and the same and the same at the seams to be similar the sea thrust tich the water and quickly "jerked out." When the fish are plentiful the pole is never pulled out of the water without having half a dozen or more berring im-paied on it. These fish are a little smaller than than berning caught off the coast of Labrador and the British Lies,

but they are equally as good a food fish as those caught in the Atlantia. The principal fish of export now caught in the waters of British Columbia is the salmon. The salmon fisheries of the province are principally confined to those on the Presen river, although this fish is caught in considerable quantities in the rivers to the north. Those of the Fraser river stand in the market second only to the world renowned Co-lumbia river salmon. Five species of this fish-frequent the waters of the Fraser, and during their running seasons they havut the streams tributary to this great river in such quantities that they give the waters of these streams the appearance of a moving solid structure from shore to shore. Coming down the canyon of the Fraser during the nonthe of July and August millions of the moneos of July and August matters of these fish can be seen crowded into the eddies of the river, often 100 or more fast below the car windows. It has been said that in no car windows. It has been eate that in no other known river do the salmon run in such quantities as they do in the Fraser. The salmon first to appear in the Praser in the spring is silver salmon, which annually makes its ap-peurance about the first of March, occasionally not arriving before April first, and contimes to run till the last of June. Their average weight is from four to twenty-five pounds, but fish of this warlety have been caught in these waters weighing as high as seventy mounds. The second-variety, weigh-ing from five to six pounds, runs from June to August and is the principal fish canned here, their fiesh being of a particularly bright red and attractive appearance. The third variety, running in Angust, weighs, on an average, about seven pounds, and is con-sidered an excellent fish. An anomaly in these waters is the "noan" or "humpback" salmon, coming only every second year and running from August till winter. This figh weighs from six to foruteen pounds. The "hookbill" is the late fish, arriving about September and disappearing about Christma. This fish weights from twelve-to-filmen.

and even-forty-ave possels: A fish closely

ery 34-hour fare 50

VANCOUVER.

NEWSPAPERHACHIVE®.

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recembling the Columbia river "Chimota" salmon is also caught in the France, but this is not the first principally hendled by the conneries of this river. Fresh salmon is lade in Vancourse. tagle in Vancouver for 're cents a pound.

There is a fish halchery on the Franci unter the patronage of the government that assimally turies out about 2,000,000 journs fish. The annual yield of the palmon cannettes on the Franci ulene is now apwards of \$4,000,000. The Franci river cannetics are the most extensive on the coast except those of the Columbia river. Cannottes in other parts of Britist Columbia are located on the Skeens; Metlakabiluand Nass rivers, on Alerr bay and River's injet. tront brook and moun-

tain trout are caught in the inland streams and lakes of the province. Near the headwaters of the Fraser are some of the prettiest lakes in the world. Many of the streams of British Columbia, flowing into basins in the mountains in their mad rush sea-ward, their waters spread out over ward, their waters spread out over a part of the part way the lakes of the Upper Thompson river. Lake Kamloops, Bly and Little Shuwap laker, were navigated for 100 miles or more, by a fine of large steamers, carrying supplies to the different camps along the road which, ships these lakes, and to they the bodies of water took mentioned form a line of common

Of the sait fish caught in British Columbia waters, the doglish is of great commercial value. This fish is caught in large numbers all along the Northwest coast. The oil extracted from the doglish is with to be anyelion to any other for lubricating purposes. A local company manufactures this oil in large quantities and organization to the United States with profit, implies a dust, of twenty nposed on this oil by the latter ent. A considerable revenue is abs British Columbia from the catelo ing of senis and sea ofters, which annually frequent the coast of Vandouver's island and the Northern coast of the mainland in large

GRICULTURAL LARDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA The delta lands of the Lower Braser, covring an area of 1000 square miles, are the ichest agricultural lands of the Northwest The soil of these lands is an alluvial deposiof unknown depth, the washings of Frager river, which for countless ages made this its dumping ground. One hun-dred feet below the surface of this delta is found the same black loam and clay. This land is adapted to the raising of all kinds of cersals except wheat, which does not mafure well in the country immediately front-ing on the coust. The yield of outs on the farms in the Lower Fraser river valley in favorable seasons, is 75 bushels to the scre, barley 45 bushels per scre, and hay 314 tons. All kinds of roots and vegetables gro to an immense size. The farmer of these delta lands often digs 30 tons of potatoes from a single core of ground. This district being well watered commends itself specially to the dairyman. Succulent grassre from Japanery to December, the cotry of the northwest coast, west of the mountain ranges, escaping the rigors of winter by the softening influence of the Japan current, which tempers the winters all along the Pa-cific coast. The valley of the Fraser below Yale is now the frames of hundreds of wellto-do farmers. The country of Brit-ish Columbia east of the Cascade intains is similar to the bunch-gras lands of Essiers Oregon and Washington. In the Okanagon, Rootenai and Columbia river districts in this province are thousands of acres of the finest land whose vingin soilhas not been touched by the plowshare. In the Spallumcheen and Salmon river districts, tributary to the lakes previously mentioned, are rich and populous farming cen ters. Three steamers ply regularly of Spallumcheen river, counciling with the line of the Canadjan Pacific direct. These boats are similar in construction, and size to the largest light-draught boats that ran or the Upper Willamette: The principal crop raised in these districts is wheat, burley, onts and hay. British Co'umbla, which is credited by the world at large as being only acuntainous, timbered country, not at all dayted to sgrieulture, contains thousands facres of land susceptible of the highest while of cultivation. In even the higher al-titudes of the province, where in summer the air is hot and dry, tomators, suctions, pears and peaches rival the productions of Califorpis in size and richness of flavor. There is no variety of fruit indigenous to the zone that does not gro well in British Columbia, During the construction of the Canadian Pacific the writer took a trip up the road to the head of up lakes. Stopping at a little ste tion called Spence's Bridge, well up in the canyon of the Freser river, he was surprised at the size of some tomatoes exposed to the sun in the window of the cating house. run in the window of the eating nouse. In-quiring of the proprietor of the wayside inn where such tomatoes came from, he was con-fronted with the answer that "they grew which here. And not only tomatoes," continfronted with the snawer thas "they grew right here. And not only tomatoes," contin-ned the inn keeper, "but we raise the finest corn in the world, apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches and even grapes that are not excelled the world over." At this station a car containing the largest and fattest beef cattle and the powerful engine snorted off over the long stretch of track to the east, pulling along in its wake the car loaded with live stock hitched on just shead of the passenger conch as a forcible reminder to the weary passengers that all the interior of British Columbia

CLIMATE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. The province of British Columbia, covering an area of over 330,305 square mi region area to the state of the wanderer who tra-vels over most of the surface of the country many different changes of chimate. Everyone. who has ever read anything of the Pacific coast knows that the climate is an equable one, directly attributed to the softening in-fluence of the Japan durrent, which at once tempers the summer's heat and the winter's cold. At Sitks, Alasks, a thousand miles north of the northern boundary of the state of Maine the winters are in no wise severe. of Mame the winters are in no wise severe. All that portion of the great West bordering on the Pacific ocean for fifty to one hundred miles inland is free from the extreme cold which is experienced during the winter months in the Eastern states in the same latitude. British Columbia may be called a mountainous country, and the changes in alimate experienced in traveling over its onemountainous country, and the changes in climate experienced in traveling over its surcommate experienced in traveling over its sur-face is determined more by the matter of altitude than latitude. The chill of win-ter envelops the high mountainous districts, while the halmy breath of spring fans the cheek in the lowlands. In no parts of British Columbia, except in the high mountain elitidate can the principle. high mountain altitudes, can the winters is said to be severe. It must not be understood that during the winter mouth. that during the winter months no cold weather is experienced here, but the thought desired to be conveyed is that the winters are not protracted. East of the Casande mountains the winters are longer and colder than in the coast districts, but the noast significance attached to the ferm winter in the lowlands of the province is a division of tim for convenience rather than the three long months of dreary cold which the word seems to upply. More than three weeks of severe acid is selds in experienced in any of the 20x60, lower slitted so the province, and in that Mittel series of Exited Columbia Parterios on the 5000.

sout there is practically no winter. following record of the weather, kept faith-fully for a whole year at New Westminder, nine rules distant from Vancouver, is nine unles distant from Vancouver, faithful index of the prevailing wes from year to year in this province: MONTES. January .

THE GREAT FIRE,

Three years ago the site where Vancouver now stands was a wilderness. The site of the present city was covered by a langle of brush and fallen timber. By June of the following year, Vancouver had grown to quite a respectable sized town. On the thirteenth day of that month, a day ever memorable in the history of the city, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the alarm of fire was sounded and that night desolation reigned supreme over the ruined homes of the entire populace. With the exception of a few outhouses that escaped the fiery element the destruction of the town was complete. Not a by wither of targe steamers, carrying supplies—destruction of the town was complete. Not a
to the different camps along, the road which bouse was left standing in the town proper
along likes lakes, and to they the bodies of The efforts of a whole year to reclaim a will
wine intended of the standing countries they along the form and the complete own
targets this treams from which they derive
their supply. All these streams and lakes
are stocked with fish and turnish fine fishing
grounds for the tourist.

Of the sait fish caught in British Columbia
where the dorfish is of erest commercial.

Settlement of the town was complete. Not a
town left standing in the stream and lakes
the bonders people from their own stores.

Appeals for assistance were at once
sent to the outside world, and the
waters the dorfish is of erest commercial. response was as spontaneous as it was liberal. \$25,000 in cash and \$5000 in good came pouring in to alleviate the sufferings of a destitute people. Five thousand dollars of the amount was contributed by the domin the amount was containated by the domination government. The province of Ontario-gate 2250. The provincial government of British Commiss helped to swell the amount by a contribution of \$1000. The city of Montreal gave: \$100; \$2000 was related in To-ronto; Maraima, Hamilton and Winning each contributed \$500, while across the Atlantic London and Beilin arch cares \$200 iantic London and Berlin each gave \$300, Stratford, St. Catharines, Brantford and Pe-terboro sent \$100 each. Portland, Or., and San Francisco generously sent \$400. The neighboring town of New Westminster sent \$600 in money and \$1000 in supplies Ramboops and Sentile each gave \$300. As showing the remarkable energy of the people of Vancouver it can be stated that before ple of Vancouver it can be stated that before 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, while the embers of the recent fire were still smoldering, an old Scotchman named McPherson had the lumber on the ground to rebuild. By nightfull of the same day several rude buildings had been erected and by Wednesday night, of the same week a dozen firms had, resumed business. Vancouver literally rose from its own ashes, and whatever has been accomplished in the western termines. been accomplished in the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been done in the two years just past. THE VANCOUVER OF 1888.

It will, perhaps, be well to take a look at Vancouver as it is just to-day. A stranger arriving in the city sees on all sides the evidences of prosperity. He rides through the city over wide and well paved streets; he puts up at a far better hotel than any city in the Pacific Northwest outside of Tac boast of; he sees brick buildings fronting the oughtares, and stores well sto with goods; he notes arrangements being made for the immediate construction of a large new opera house; he hears the ham-mer and saw and the cries of the bricklayer resounding in all directions; he sees new substantial brick structures going up all over the city; he finds that both gas and and electric light plants are in full operation, he finds that ample provision is being made he finds that ample provision is being made for the future water supply of Vancouver by bringing the sparkling waters of a pure mountain stream across the inlet into the city, and he finds an enterprising class of people, to whose efforts much of this pros-perity is due. perity is due.

Among the many substantial evidences of prosperity in the city, noted by casual visit-ors to Vancouver, is the fine new hotel building of the Canadian Pacific Railway pany. This hotel, just opened, is the finest hostelry in the Pacific Northwest outside of Tacoma. Its location is at the corner of Granville and Georgia streets, a site con mandier s view of almost theautire city, and also of Burrard's fileband False creek. The building is in the shape of a cross, built of brick and sions, and baseout to day upwards of \$150,000. Over \$,500,000 bricks atone have been used in its construction. The interior is finished in polished cedar and native woods. In the center of the building, reaching from the second floor to the roof, is an open court, 96x22 feet in dimensions and fifty feet high with a wide balcony extend around it. In the house are 104 sleeping egantly furnished. The building and the grounds on which it stands represents an investment of nearly a quarter of

a million dollars,

The new opera house to be erected in Vancouver on the corner of Park avenue and Howe street, will be built of brick and stone, will be four stories high and will cost, when completed, about \$75,000. It will cover a ground space of 120x125 feet.

ground space of 120x125 feet.

Among the many fine buildings in Vancouver are the following: Springer & Van
Bramer building on Cordova street, three
stories, brick, size 84x89, and cost \$17,900. Simpson block on Granville street, three

atories, brick, and cost \$16,000.
Lord Eiphinston, double building, on Granville street, three stories, granite stone front, size 50270 feet and cost \$25,009. New York block, on Granville street, four stories, granite stone front, size 72x100 feet

Crew's block, on Granville street, three Crew's block, on Granville street, three stories, brick, size 50x70 feet and cost \$25,000.

Lord Durham's block, opposite C. P. R'y hotel, double building, three stories, brick and stone, size 50x70 feet and cost \$18,000.

Hank of British Columbia, corner Hastings and Seymour streets, two stories, brick, size 50x60 feet and cost \$4000.

Residence of H. Abbott, sixteen-noun, two stories brick face and cost \$15,000.

stories, brick face and cost \$15,000. Angus block, two stories, brick, cost \$9000, Dr. Withem, three stories, brick-veneer hotel, cost \$7900.

Dr. Withem, brick, three stories, 107x85 feet with basement, cost \$25,000.

Building of Mrs. H. Abbott adjoining postice, brick, three stories, 26x60 feet, cost

\$8000.
Residence of F. C. Innes, wood, \$5000.
Building of Col. William Power, two-story brick, Granville street, cost \$8000.
J. C. Keith building, two-story brick, cost

J. C. Clements, residence, wood, three stories, cost \$4000. Condell building, three-story brick, 25x60 feet neet \$5000. feet, cost \$8000. H. Bell-Irving. Cordova street, two-story brick, 69x62½ feet, cost \$10,000. J. B. McGhi, two-story residence, wood,

L. H. Hamilton building, brick, corner Granville and Hastings, cost \$6000. Residence of H. G. Ferguson, wood, \$10,-

Gold house, \$10,000. Dougall house, wood, three stories, 66x66,

Oppenheimer Bros., brick, \$6500. Tye Bros., brick, \$3800.

Tye Bros., brick, \$8800.
A. G. Farguson, brick, block, two stories, 20x00, \$5500.
Mitchell & Co., brick, 44275, two stories,

Wm. Templeton, brick, two stories, cost \$3000. George Byrnes, brick, two stories, 60x70 feet cost \$12,000. Gilmore & Clark, brick, two stories, 46x55% feet cost \$7000. John Angus & Co., brick, two stories, cost

Horne block, brick-veneer, two stories, cost Holman building, brick-veneer, two stories, five feet in circumference at the base 78x60 feet, cost \$5000.

Crichton block, 40x53 feet, cost \$2000. In addition to the flowe may be men-tioned the postedies, Lady Sisphens's block; the Wilson block, one of the figest block; in the city, Tatlow block, store of T. Denny, Innes block, London block and the block of Bewicke & Wulffsohn.

During the year 1887, \$1,500,000 was spent in building alone in Vancouver, over 1000 houses having been erected during the year just past. Among the prominent buildings just past. Among the prominent buildings to be Frected in Vancouver during the coming year is the Jubilee hospital, a site for which has already been selected. The buildthedral to cost \$80,000 and upwards.

Columbia granite The Presbyterians also have plans pre-pared for a \$10000 structure.

The Congregationalists will erect a \$5000 church this year.
The Church of England to be built imme-

building will be constructed of solid British

diately will cost about \$8000. There are to day 13% miles of graded streets in Famourear and 18% miles of side walk. Elve, and one-half miles of these streets are planked and one mile graveted. If the planks used on these streets were placed end to end they would make a single board walk over 400 miles long. The streets bave all been built on the established grades, so that the buildings that may in the friture be constructed facing them will never have to be either raised or lowered. There have already been expended on these streets upwards of \$110,500. Most of this work has been done during the year just past, twelve miles of streets having been graded in 1887. The English are proverbially fond of good drives. There is a system of public petronage of good thoroughlares in vogue in the province that the United States might well pattern after. Leading out from Victoria are some of the finest drives to be found on the coast, and Vandrives to be found on the coast, and Van-couver, not to be behind her sister city, has already made provision for the construction of public drives that shows a very liberal and commendable spirit on the part of the young city. From the start, when brush, timber and sangulne hopes were their stock in trade, the residents of Vancouver took a back seat for no one. It was not only their hope, but their intention from the start to hope, but their intention from the start to make a big city out of the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific rallway. The city was laid out with this object in view, and on the single proposition of making Vancouver the metropolis of British Columbia the leadthe metropolis of British Columbia the lead-ing citizens have never fullcred. The dominion government early handed over to the city, for the purpose of a public park, a tract of 600 acres lying, between Burrard's Inlet and English hay. This reserve is now all included within the city limits, and is one of the best natural sites for a park that could have been chosen.

committee was early appointed to consider the advisability of developing this pub-lic park by constructing park roads and generally beautifying the grounds. A plan was at once formulated for building a road ten miles in length, following the meandering line of the shore from the west end of Georline of the shore from the west end of Georgia street to English bay, coming out on the Narrows and re-entering the city by way of Beach avenue and Pacific streets. The citizens placed \$20,000 at the disposal of the Doard for this purpose. Tenders of the work were at once called for, the contracts were let, and the active work of the construction of the areast thoroughter was compared. of this great thoroughfare was commenced,

There is now under construction on this work nearly eight miles of yoad. This pro-vides for the building of a road from the end of Georgia street, for a distance of 400 feet to Coal harbor, thence south along the shore to where it is necessary to terrace into the tidal lands in passing sround the head of a small point of land, thence along Chilco street and North Beach avenue to the park boundary, where the park proper begins.

To give easy access to English bay and the splendid beach back of it for bathing, the

road keeps close to the southern boundary of the park for a distance of a little more than a quarter of a mile. From this point the road strikes off in a northwesterly direction, keeping, close to the share, and passing over a level tract, tim-hered with spruce and maple, reaches the head of Coal harbor. This is a place of rus-fin beauty. Here it is necessary to span the three streams which pour their waters into the head of the harbor at this point. The crossing of these creeks is effected by means of two rustic bridges, each of different de-sign and built of the native woods, cedar and spruce. Beyond this point the road winds through thickets of British Columbia iaurel and wild rose bushes, interspersed with small larch trees, all the time following with small larch trees, all the time following the meandering line of the shore. The beauty of this portion of the river is not ex-celled for contrast of colors and for pleasing affect by any of the most picturesque parts of Golden Gate park, San Francisco. The finest work of the landscape gardener would suffer in comparison with the handi-work of nature here. On the inner side of this road for some distance will be an almost this road for some distance will be an almost continuous hedge of shrubbery. Here is lo small Portugues whose inhabitants for many years have

lived here, supporting themselves by fishing and boat building.

Directly opposite this village is the greencovered lete, known in the locality as "Dead Man's island." Connecting this with the main land will be a small causeway for foot passengers. It is the intention of the park passengers. It is the intention of the park authorities to convert this island into picnic grounds, which, on the completion of the road circling the park, will be accessible by either land or water. Leaving the village behind, the road winds around Brocton point crescent in the shape of a horseshoe. Across the ends of this shoe a shorter road will be constructed, connecting Coal harbor with the inlet direct. For a distance of 6138 feet beyond this point the course of the road is close to the shore line, the grades being easy. It is after this distance has been covered that the first real difficulty of construction presents itself. Here it is necessary to surmount an elevation of 200 feet in short distance of 500 feet in order to reach the summit of the cliff, which rises precip-itously from the water's edge at this point. To overcome this grade the road swings out south in a loop along the side of the hill, and south in a loop along the side of the hill, and so works up by easy grades to the top. This ridge is of peculiar interest on account of its geological formation, being formed by a tran-dyke, forced through the overlying sandstone. The western face is so precipitous that a pebble can be dropped from the top into the whirlpool at the base. The view from the top of this cliff is magnifi-cent. To the east is the inlet and the harbon cent. To the east is the inlet and the harbor containing the shipping. To the south the coast is seen broken by numerous capes and promontories. Far to the west may be seen the green-covered hills of Vancouver island, subdued by the mellowing light which dis-tance lends to the view, while directly be-neath, at your very feet, flows, the read way

rows" here to fill the miles of the injet within. At this point a summerhouse will be erected, and general recreation grounds kept Leaving the bluff, the road for some distance follows the shores of English bay. Passing through a grove of fir trees, it shirts

neath, at your very feet, flows the mad rush

of the ebbing tide, pouring through the

the upper bench of stone cliffs, over level the upper bench or stone curs, over aver-grades, throughout. To again bring the road-down to the flat it is necessary to here make a second loop. From this point the road rungeast to intersect an old logging road. At the innerton of these roads is found the At the junction of these roads is found the most typical section of British Columbia cenery in the district. Huge giants of firs and here, the king of the grove measured by the city engineer; showing liftynext largest tree is a cedar forty-seven feet in circumterence at the base, while a giant spruce; forty-one feet around: at the base, is the third on the list of flesse hig trees. In the grove are open gindles where rich mosses and term carpet the ground. From here the road follows the coast line.

of English bay, and presents no different as-pects from the portion of the road just passed over, with the single exception of Pulpit rock. This prominence, carved by at the base of a sandstone cliff in plain view from the road. From Pulpit rock the road winds through fine groves and pleasant glades, to the fine beach, unsupassed for salt water buthing. From this beach to the town, one and one-half miles distant, no new features are presented in the construction of the road that are worshy of special mention. completed will be the best This road whe public roadway in British Columbia.

WATER BULPLY, Heretofore the city of Vancouver has been inadequately supplied with water. The location of the city on a peninsula, formed by English bay and Burard's inlet, his completely shut out the town from the available supply of fresh water, at all adapted the water to the water and the popular The only water. to the wants of the people. The only water obtainable in Vancouver is that which falls on this narrow neck of land on which the lend seeps through the soil, o water caught during the rainy season. The necessity objectining a pure and abundant supply of water was early called to the attention of the promoters of Vancouver's prosperity, and steps were early taken to se-

cure such a supply.

Just across the harbor from Vancouver is a high range of mountains, the highest peaks of which are the abodes of perennial snows. Here was an abundant sup-pure snow water which trickling down mountain sides formed rivulets which bining into larger streams came out of the gorges at the base as coaring mountain torrents. This water must forever remain uncotaminated. Flowing over rocky beds, it was not polluted by the seepings of the lowlands. Here was an unfailing supply of the purest water, but the serious obstacle to be overcome in bringing this water into Vancouver was to convey it across the bring waters of the inlet. This was long the stumbling block in the consummation of any schemes for making this supply available in Early in IRR7 two stud sebemas for furnish

Early in 1887 two rival schemes for furnishing the city with water were presented to the common council of Vancouver. The board accepted one of these propositions, but the veto of the mayor negatived it. The rival scheme the Vancouver Water Work Company then proceeded to work, with no bonus being guaranteed, thus proving conclusively their confidence in the future of the city.

The first survey for the Vancouver Water The first survey for the Vancouver Water Works Company was made in December, 1885. The company was incorporated April, 1886, with a capital stock of \$250,000. The place of supply from which this company is bringing the water to the city is at Capilano river, six and a quarter miles east of the first narrows. At this point they have constructed a dam 300 feet long and fifteen feet above the bed of the river, forming a magnificant reservoir. From this dam the a magnificant reservoir. From this dam the water is conveyed two and one-half miles by a 22-inch steel-riveted pipe, connecting with a 16-inch steel-riveted main, which will carry the water to the first narrows. The crossing of these narrows is affected by means of Ward's flexible cast iron pipe, two parallel rows, 12 inches in diameter and 11/2. nches thick, being hid at the bottom of the nect on the south side of the narrows with this submarine main, carrying the water across Government reserve and along the center of Georgia street to Granville street, which will be the central point of distribution in the city. The city distribution system was devised by Thomas C. Keefer, C. E. C. M. G., the highest authority on water works in Canada and the United States. The completion of these works this summer insures a perfect fire and water service throughout the whole city. As a commencement the company will lay an 814-inch main through the city and will not in as many hydrants as may be desired by the municipal government. The elevation of the reservoir on Capilano hill is 417% feet above high-water mark of Burrard inlet The average level of the city above high-water mark is 100 feet. The extreme high-of the city is just south of Palse creek where an elevation of 200 feet is attained. The head of water in the city proper will be nearly 300 feet. The mains in the center of the city will be enable of discharging 3 500 000 galdischarging 3,500,000 gallons daily. The river from whence this supply is taken discharges at the lowest known

water 440,000,000 gallons daily. FIRE PROTECTION. But few towns in the Northwest, but what have had one vigorous visit from the fire fiend. People laying out townsites and making all the money that the opportuni-ties of a new town afford, are too busy to give much serious attention to the adoption f means for protection against a holocaust. It is only after the town has passed through the fiery ordeal and the populace is rendered homeless, that any effective measures are taken looking towards a system of efficient fire protection. The morning following the fire, the older heads on awakening and rub-bing the cinders and asbes out of their eyes, conclude that the first profitable investment conclude that the first promane investment they can make is the purchase of a brand new fire engine. The ex-pensivness of the engine purchase is only limited to the extent of their pocketbooks. Their vision may have been be-clouded before, but it is clear enough now. Before the work of rebuilding has fairly begun an order has been dispatched for oiggest kind of fire engine and a thousand feet or more of the best rubber hose. The purchase, in this instance, is of two-fold importance: it secures future protection against fire, and it tends to alleviate the pangs of

conscience for past develiction of duty.

Vancouver is well located to secure protection against fire. On either side of the town are the waters of False creek and Bur-rard's inlet, accessible at many places, while the easy grade encountered in reaching the higher elevations of the city offer no serious obstacles to reaching the scene of a fire with the quickest possible dispatch. There are now located in the most convenient parts of the city ten water tanks, with an aggregate higher elevations of the city offer no seriou holding capacity of 350,000 gallons, while the water in the city mains under a head press-ure of 300 feet furnishes an unfailing supply

for fire purpose.

Vancouver now has two steam fire engines, each capable of throwing two streams through 550 feet of hose 150 feet. One of these engines recently tested threw a single stream through 550 feet of hose with a inch nozzie attached 160 feet. Besides these two engines, the city is provided with one hook and ladder truck, four hose carts, and over 2000 feet of hose. One thousand additional feet of hose will soon be purchased. These steamers can force a good stream through 1950 feet of hose. The throwing capacity of these engines is forth culture. capacity of these engines is forty gallons per minute. The hook and ladder truck carries six ladders, two Babcock fire extinguishers and a full complement of hooks, axes, lan-terns, etc. A Slieby heater is provided for the eng nes, so, that steam is always, ready. In the are held steaming accommodations are provided for twelve men. The force consists of sixty men all told.

The question that most affects any city the one of the general health of its inhabi-tants, and no one item goes so far in deter-mining this matter as the one of draining. In choosing a site for any city near a course no site is deemed eligible that does not present a sloping surface towards the water. If ever a city had a natural system of drainage that city is Vancouver. The ground sloping both ways from the apex of a slight half on which the city is located furnishes a natural sewerage way for the waste waters of the city. The citizens have taken advantage of the natural site for drainage by putting in an excellent system of sewers that will answer for a city of thrice the present size of Vancouver.

The question of sewerage was one of the

first brought to the attention of the Vancouver hoard of health after its organization. The plan of Edward Mobern, civil engineer, being in harmony with the funds at the dis-posal of the beard, was the one adopted. The originator of the plan was engaged as confineer in charge, and the active work of of the engineer in charge made to the city council shows that up to Depember 31, '87, 16.127 lipeal feet, over three inlies, of sewer had been constructed, at a cost of \$19,000 and that of the original appropriation, he had expended to date \$20.613 43. The only. male expended to date \$20,013 43. The only work left unfinished in perfecting this system. December 31, 87, was the placing in position of the automatic flushing tanks.

The agreem of account that has been adopted in Vancounts.

adopted in Vancouver the "separate system," i. c.; the swars inducted colely for the purpose of aconducting the field and feedlent waters from dwellings, the surface and appears to the surface. and subsoil waters being more chenpty dispixed of. In the construction of the out sewers, the future was taken care leaving room for putting in additional necting sewers without impairing the old ones. The outlet and menholes of the system are built of concrete, being part of the

permanent works. permanent works.

The sewers are constructed of wood, it being the intention to replace them ten years bonde by vitrified pipe. These sewers are egg-shaped and are perfectly water tight. In the construction of these sewers provision has been made for automatically flushing them daily, and oftener if necessary. The sewerage is discharged into Burrard's inlot through a cast from pipe 360 feet long and at a point beneath the surface and extending out into the harbor about fifty feet beyond the extreme low water must. The outlets the extreme low water mark, The outlets are of such level as not to be closed by the which the sewerage is discharged insures it being carried away by the outgoing waters. being carried away by the outgoing waters. Between the manholes the sewers are perfectly straight and true to grades. The ventitation through the system is perfect, each manhole acting as a ventilator. These mains when running half full have an aggregate discharge of 88,434 gallons an hour. This

provides for a city of 16,000 people. PROVISIONS FOR LIGHTING THE CITY. Vancouver is as well lighted as any city in the Northwest. Coming into the harbor after night the scintillations of the distant lights of the city playing over water, impress the beholder a full sense of the size of city. Any one who has ever crossed Francisco bay after night from the Oakland side has admired the beautiful effect produced by the long rows of street lights ex-tending back from the ferry landings to the top of the higher elevations of the city. Every street is outlined by the flashing lights and spread before you is a per-fect map of the city, the outlines of which are as sharp and distinct in living rows of first, as if drawn with the pen Approaching Vancouver the whole city suddenly springs into plain view. Whether coming in by rail or by stemmer the rising eminence containing the more picturesque portion of the city is directly above you. The lighting of this city is perhaps of more significance than would appear to the casual observer. Nothing so much impresses the stranger with the magnitude and import ance of a city as to approach it after night-fall and see the hundreds of bright lights greeting him from afar. It is a sight that is as striking as it is pleasing. To be welcomed by the hundreds of flashing lights of a city is to be favorably impressed with the naven you are rapidly nearing and these first imnetimes go far in bissing your future judgment of the place

Vancouver is lighted with both gas and electricity. The Vancouver Gas Company (limited) is incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000. Lights were first turned on by this company De-cember 1st last, and the company is now supplying the city with an abundant supply of the very best illuminating gas at the m reasonable rates. The company owns a brick building on Hastings street, 88x33 feet and has a gas holder of 33,000 feet capacity. Over 1200 feet of gas pipe have already been laid throughout the city and seventy-five meters are now constantly in use. The quantity of gas capable of being supplied by the company during the year 1888, will be about 10,000,000 cubic feet.

about 10,000,000 cubic feet.

The Vancouver Electric Light and Illuminating Company was incorporated January 20, 1887, with a capital stock of \$35,000. This company has erected a good brick building near Hastings street, and has put in a boiler of 100 horsepower, driving a high speed engine of 90 horse power. The system of lighting is by the Edison incandescent lights. The company has two dynamoes (Edison's) in place, one for the municipal or high tension system of incandescent lighting for outside lamps, capable of maintaining 250 lamps. side lamps, capable of maintaining 250 lamps on the wharf, and the remainder to private on the wharf, and the remainder to private consumers. The other dynamo (No used exclusively for inside lighting and maintable exclusively formside fighting and main-tains 250 lights of 16 candle-power each. The lights are now all in use. The company supply over 400 regularly, and another No. 10 dynamo is being placed in position. It is the intention of the company to soon in-crease the system to 700 lights.

THE VANCOUVER SMELTER.

One of the most important enterprises ever naugurated in Vancouver is the establishment in the city of large smelting and re-duction works, which will be finished and in running order by January 1, 1889. This smelter is to be located one mile north of Hasting's sawmill, shown in the large view of Vancouver appearing in this number, thus doing away with all annoyance and danger from the smoke and an danger from the smoke and noxious fumes always associated with the smelting of lead. The provincial govern-ment has for some time past had a standing offer of a bonus of \$12,000 to be given to any one who would establish a smelter of tain capacity anywhere in the province. Last year Mr. W. H. DeWolf, a competent gentle-man sent out by an English company to look into the advisability of establishing a smelter somewhere in British smelter somewhere in arthus Columbia, arrived in Vancouver and iramediately went to work on his proposed mission. He found that Vancouver offered the most available site in the province for the establishment of a smelter on a large scale. He had a long conference with Mayor M. A. McLean on conterence with Mayor M. A. McLean on the subject and the result was that the city immediately gave a subsidy of \$25,000 to the proposed new enterprise, payable in bonds to run forty years. DeWolf was instructed by his home company to purchase certain low grade silver-galena ores at Field, a sta-tion on the Canadian Pacific railroad, in guishers toon on the Canadian Facilic railroad, in Kicking Horse pass, 511 miles east of Vanided for courer, to bring these ores from thence to tide-water to be multed, and also to purchase them are

along the line of the Canadian Pacific rail-It was found to be better to carry the Vancouver to be smelted than to smelt them on the spot, owing to the flux necessary for smelting and the requisite fuel necessary for smeating and the const. being more easily obtainable on the const. The supply of ore at Field is inexhaustible. The ore is low grade in silver, seven to ten ounces, but goes from 60 to. 80 per cent. in lead. The company which Mr. de Wolf. lead. The company which Mr. de Wolf represents is a London (England) corporation of ample resources. As a first investment they appropriated £60,000 sterling to commence the work of constructing. The first smelter constructed will be merely preliminary to the erection of far more exensive works. The present company intend to merge into another with a very large capital, with a view of extending the connection with which there will be an tensive plant for the manufacture of white and sheet lead and lead pipe, etc.; and also to purchase the necessary mines to furnish an ampte supply of ore for their plant. Work will be commenced on this smelter as soon s a competent mining engineer arrives from

It is the intention of the company to have the works in operation by the close of the year. The first works will cost about \$100,000 and will have furnace power for smelting fifty or sixty tons per day. At least 100 men will be employed in and around these works. In connection with the smelter the com-

pany will erect a chlorinating works of the Newbery-Vautin patent. This is an Austra-fan invention, being an improved process of the American plan of chlorinating. It has proved to be the most successful of any chiehating process yet discovered. In the other plans of working refractory ores, in separa-ting the gold from the sulphurets, the loss of the gold has been from 30 to 60 per cent. By this new process it is claimed that practically all the gold can be extracted. The shares of the company, on which £40 had been paid, are selting freely in London at £80. The di-rectors of the Mount Morgan mine. Australia, one of the most successful mines in the world, having now paid five dividends of £50,000 paid five dividends of £50,000 each, have stated publicly, at their meeting in London, that their success is to be directly attributed to the adoption of this new process. The inventors are largely interested in the proposed works at Vancouver. The ores of British Columbia are mostly refractory, giving much trouble to the owner by the ordinary process of working A brief description of this new process of ex-tracting gold and silver from sulphurets will

perhaps be read with interest by mine owners. THE NEWBERY-VAUTIN PROCESS.

It is claimed for the new process that it is cheaper, more efficient and more speeds than any other process ever brought into practical use. The simplicity of the necessary plant is a great recommendation; the ease with which it can be worked, enlarged on altered specially commends itself to the miner's attention, and the thorough manner miner's attention, and the thorough manner in which it extracts gold from pyrites, heretolors often thrown on the dump by mine owners, lasts strongest commendation. The ourly millers on the Pacific coast satis-

fied themselves only with gold in the altrivial form, i Although quartz milling was practiced by the Egyptians 700 or 806 B. C., their methods were crude and not at all suitable to the expeditious and business-like methods to the expeditions and business-like methods of mining the precious metals to-day, rendered necessary by the sharp competetion in all departing this of life. Among the orientals the question of labor cut no figure, whatever. A man's life was an idle factor. By the old method by extracting gold from quarts, the rock was broken by hand labor and then mit infulls hollows of recks and considered. the rock was proten by hand labor and then put into the bollows of rocks and pounded as fine as possible, after which it was placed in a hand mill and ground to a powder. These grittlings were then washed down an inclined plane, to which the gold, on the principle of gravitation adhered, while the higher-relies wis washed away. The early California miners followed in the footsteps of the "Regular times." of the Egyptian miner. Horse-power: of the Egyptian miner. Horse-power soo took the iphes of hand-power and this i time 'glive' place to machinery. Bu still 'bhe' principle of the miller process Felling to with surprising tenacitymiller's washing away by a stream of water pow-dered partitles of rock, trusting that the spacing gravery of gold will cause it to with-stand the rush of water and so remain within stand the reservoir of weter and so remain within the reservoir the roll of the collector. Millions of dollars worth the gold has thus gone to waste. The new process is as follows: The principal parts of the machine are few—a hopper, chlorinatelly barred, leaching vat or fitter, reservoir to receive the liquid from the filter and a charcoal collector. The hopper is fixed above the chlorinating barred.

again with prepared wood, and it is made to bear a pressure of 100 pounds to th square inch. In the center of the barrel are placed two valves directly opposite each other. One of these valves is sufficiently large to allow the the other is smaller and is intended for the introduction of compressed air. The barrels vary in size according to the kind of ora de sired to be treated. The charge falls from sired to be treated. The charge falls from the hopper through the larger valve. When the amount required has been poured in, chlorine—producing chemicals are added, commonly chloride of lime and sulphuric acid, sufficient water being

above the chlorinating barrel and into this

the crushed and roasted ore is poured. The barrel is made of iron lined with lead and

poured in to force the mass into a semi-fluid state. The valve cover is then screwed down and the barrel is turned half round the small valve is uppermost. To this is attached an india rubber pipe, leading from an air pump, and compressed air is then force air pump, and compressed at it had not to the in till a pressure of sixty pounds to the source inch has been attained. The valve is square inch has been attained. The valve is screwed down and the hose disconnected. screwed down and the nose unconnected. The barrel is then set revolving at a speed of about ten revolutions per minute. This brings the chloride of lime and sulphuric acid into combination, by means of which gas is produced, which under the pressure gas is produced, which under the pressure in the barrel becomes liquid, so that the strong solution of chlorine kept in a continual state of agitation through the ore, and the gold from contact forms into a gold chioride, and being soluble is held in solution by the water. One hour is often sufficient to effect the chlorinating process, although four hours is sometimes required. The chlorinator being stopped the hose is again attached and the compressed air mixed with gas allowed to escape into line water to with gas allowed to escape into lime water to with gas answer to escape the time water to prevent inhalation. The large valve is then removed and the barrel set revolving as be-fore. At every downward turn it discharges a portion of its contents into the leaching wat below. When almost all the contents have been discharged a few bucketfuls of water are poured in, and by a few remaining revolutions of the filter all the remaining portions of the solution are forced out. The filter is of iron, fined with lead, with double bottoms, to the lower part of which a pipe is connected leading to a vacuum pump. When the ore from the chlorinator has filled the filter, the air is exhausted from between the false bottoms and a very rapid filtration takes place. This filtration generally occu-

The liquid drawn from the filter contains gold in solution, lime, magnesia, copper, sine, etc.; also a greater or less proportion of free chlorine, this being a deterrent to the decomposition of gold chlorides, it becomes necessary to expel it, which is done by blownecessary to expen it, which is done by mow-ing air or steam through the liquid. At the bottom of the vat, a tap is fixed to slowly run bottom of the vat, a tap is fixed to allowly run the liquid through a filter of charcoal, contact with this material returning the gold in the chloride to a free metal, the gold depositing itself among the pores and on the surface of the charcoal. The copper, lime, magnesia and zinc are not touched by this agent, but pass through held in solution. The charcoal is then summed with hours in cruci-

bles and the ingot of gold ob constant supply be obtained not weak solution of nitri now free of any entistances b tric soid, a steam or an air b age the nitric netd, and a solution being added, the precipitate of follows. Any silver contains will be found in the filter, me may be treated by bypo The establishment of am dustries ever undertaken bin. This smelter establi will make this city the centre the entire smelting product.
Columbia mines, and it means
owner of the province a ready nish a good market for the smelter. This product will also to England by sailing vessels. If that lead can be landed in China ish Columbia at about one half lead shipped from England supply of galein ore is increase at Illicitlewast, about 350 inites couver, there are a large num mines very rich in silver, guing to one hundred ounces in silver. Genadian Pacific Rallway Outlent every encouragement to

prise by giving very low rate shipped to Vancouver over THE VANCOUVER BRAL PROPERTY One of the most successful in the city in the Vancous Board, organized March it gentration includes in include in include in the gentration includes in include include in the land the city. The object of the local vide a uniform schedule of companion includes including the charges for conveyancing: communication can be heat be of real estate and all members and, third, to provide a suitable, central office at which all based board can be conducted. The latest bord can be conducted. The cored by a president, sice project tary and treasurer. In the officers of the exchange an executive committee some conductive committee some conductive committees. president, vice president, treams bership is limited to fifty. The i mission sales of property are 5 sales of \$5000 and under, and

sales of \$5000 and under, and per cent. on all sales acceeding to A brokerage of 1 per cent. I loans on all sums of \$5000 and units. 5 per cent on sums less than 500.
The following charges are make veyancing: Deeds, \$5; mortgages, \$5; cha

Deeds, \$5; mortgages, \$5; change gage, \$5; assignment of mortgage eral power of attorney, \$2.00; poor of attorney, \$5; bill of sale, \$5; assignment of agreement, \$1; reconstrained of government charge, \$5; ing records, not less than \$1.50; call the property of the present of nts, 5 per cent.; disbursements repairs, and 214 per cent. rents, 5 per cent.: disbru All the members of the board

by these rules. Much good can plished in a young, growing dig-ganization of this kind in putting a d-some of the more rapacious of the some of the more rapacious or the real estate, and in giving tone and to the real estate business, which like Vancouver is certain to be the of abuse. As long as the value of in a town is unstable, either on falling real and the one makes the value of a second s vigorously followed and the one most the transfers of property be large; the day comes, as come soon. It is Vancouver; when the best erty has a fixed value, a value depending on any immediate tive increase; when the value mined by the demand of business the real estate business be one of the real estate business be one of sec importance. Too much praise can bestowed on the enterprising real dealers of Vancouver, who through discouragement have stood by their and who all along have expressed aging faith in her future; men who in their all in the city and who have been the first to put their hands into been the first to put their hands into the control of th importance. Too much praise can an pockets to aid any enterprise that prany certain returns to their city. The often an antagonism on the part of the cantile classes of a town towards estate dealers—as uncalled for as it is plorable—but the fact remains that the the interests of a young town then all counter. If the character of the gaged in the rest estate business can as a criterion for indute. town, Vancouver's supremisey

Vancouver certainly enjoys adva possessed by but few new estate exchange can do much in pre-these advantages to the world in their light. The entire West from the for-boundary of Oregon to the most sur-portion of British Columbia is as yet portion of British Columbia is as infancy. For years past have the permithis sparsely settled country held on hand of welcome to the overcrowded tion East. Now the outside world is sing the offer of abundance of cheap hand the West and the most equable of the Every train coming into the depot at a country is loaded with men women and Every train coming into the depos and couver is loaded with men, women and dren seeking homes in the far West train over the Northern Pacific that the at Portland and Tacoma comes lader. the same human cargo. The Union Pavia its "Short Line" connection, is just enjoying an unprecedented rush of h grant travel into the Northwest, while Central and Southern Pacific railroad tems running into San Francisco and ports south are tested to their fullest ing capacity. The "Great Northwest," portion of the country north set California state line is the coming country of the Pacific caast and British lumbia with its every resource that field offering the capitalist the super-most profitable investments and the man a home where he can hope to hear

THE LIGHTER SPORTS

PROVISIONS MADE FOR THE AMUSEMENT THE PROPLE IN VARCOUVER.

But few cities lie so well for the ment of sports, both aquatic and iss.

does Vancouver. Immediately in finite
the town is the placid water of Coal the western end of which is at all times disturbed by either the wind or the tide. disturbed by either the wind or the tide, furnishes an unexcelled place for bon Those desirous of more excitement. Those desirous of more excitement water can take a run down the "Manthrough an eight-knot current, and the waters of English bay. The day the waters of English bay. The day with small steam launches available for nice and abort excursions. The place seeker could then ascend either the non-south arm and find record burning and the south arm and find good hunting and in the mountains adjacent. The and reel is one of the of the tourist's complements through British Columbia. Just through British Columbia. Just the harbor from Vancouver are in filled with the finest trout, while sall fishing in the harbor itself is unsuffericularly exciting is the troille salmon in this harbor. This fish takes the bright spoon hook lastly behind the rowboat, and the landing of these ten-pounders is the same torial mort.

nishes a sale and ention sports, being particular The inlet is parrow and unce perfectly smooth.
Among the organiza
recently formed for one VANCOUVER BO

This company was o 1887, and it now has a m five. The cinb is officer Henry Abbott, manag adina Pacific railro Hest Mr. Clinton, first H. G. Ferguson, secon Alian Cameron, capta

O Leask, honorar The annual dues are season the company buil cost of \$600 large enough thirty boats and impor cances from Eastern present year the members of and that the old boat all for the present was sold and the comp ensions to accommod They are also importing East two four-oared, boats, built by Warren, builder of Toronto, at individual members are supply of boats and of Lawrence river. In the gramen, former mem bers of the crew will also The Valuouver termi membership, both indi The membership for to year. The club is now to on the corner of Georgia

at a cost of \$500. There is also in Vanco containing as members sentative men of the dity a "InCrosse club," "che

The government rese nated to the city to be to public park, will furnish for the population of the park will be besutified roads, the removal of growth, and the constr be one of the most excl Good teams can be hire \$6 per day, and \$3 50 for horses are let out by the

bonts can be rented for 2: \$1 50 a day. THE LUMBER INTERNIT At Vancouver are of and the exporting of luchief industries of the have an annual cutting c

feet. Across the bay from cated the largest of these sawmill, with an annual 29,000,000 feet. It is est 000,000 feet of logs can conver through Shelwed of the lumber cut at Van Engiand, China, Centr. America, Australia, Japa Islands. The timber for with the Puget sound fir. to enormous size, som hight of 300 feet with a across the stump. Th Vancouver last year cut from a single tree. This

sells in Vancouver for \$10 nadian governmentdoes: outright, but leases them of a certain capacity con ate to the extent of time mills at Vancouver give ment to (all told) about these mills šione operate connection with its mill TRANSPOSTATIO

Vancouver is the center of transportation lines. Western terminus of the railroad the city has dire cation with all accessib sound and has a regular China and Japan, trains Pacific railway leave Var points East, and there trains daily to New We distant by rail. The Chi regular interval of three the fine stramships of Steamship Company, p Francisco and Puget a Vancouver once a week ine of steamers to Victo line of steamers to Vict on the Clyde for this rou It is hoped to have this passenger steamer Pre-tan Pacific Navigation racine Ravigation regularly between V Townsend, Scattle and ing two trips a week, a steamer line to Nanair gulf and one to New W Fraser river. Besides the of steamers there are and tumber at Vancourer we lumber at Vancouver ports. The harbor at Yu contains an amount of si dom credited to a port s into prominence. The Sa hip, the China stea teamboat, the fine steel a half dozen ships at are often seen in from one time. The dockage

wharves. Vancouver giv becoming a great shipping THE VANCOUVER P Vancouver has two goo Daily Morning Advertiser using Herald. The Advert tar telegraphic dispatches pearance of a metropo but presents the happeni bright and newsy form.

nals are well supported

Vancouver and they are

conver are even now mad

requirements of the ship

and it will not be long be front will be occupied by

the public patronage so VANCOUVER IN

AS BRIEF A DESCRIPTION POSSIBI City incorporated April 6, 18 Population February 1, 1885. Population January 1, 1887. Population January 1, 1887. Population January 1, 1888, over The city assessment of Real property rersoun property

Total

Increase in one year. Following is a statem finances during the year Amount expended in buildin
Amount of loans effected by
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bospital bospital
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ire 3; Number of house 1000; miles of street gra-

NEWSPAPERHRCHIVE®

1; miles of street graded 1888, 18½; miles of sidewa NewspaperAACHIVE®

Advantages to the world in their pro-The entire West from the south ary of Oregon to the most north n of British Columbia is as yet in For years past have the people sely settled country held out welcome to the overcrowded popular est and the most equable of climat can coming into the deport is loaded with men, women and shing homes in the far West. Fre wer the Northern Pacific that units ta "Bhort Line" connection, is just ig an unprecedented rush of im-travel into the Northwest, while rai and Southern Pacific railroad area southern Pacific railroad running into Ean Francisco and south are tested to their fullest can spacity. The "Great Northwest," ion of the country north of ornia state line is the coming try of the Facilic coast and British with its week. with its every resource that got rich and prosperate country. a rich and prosperses country, a coloring the capitalist the sures profitable investments and the

THE LIGHTER SPORTS.

NO MADE FOR THE AMUSEMENT lew cities lie so well for the en of sports, both aquatic and land, Vancouver. Immediately in from who is the placid water of Coal hat the caternend of which is at all times the by either the wind or the tide. wan unexcelled place for boater desirons of more excitement on can take a run down the "Naros han eight-knot current, and out the teri of English bay. The day is bant when this harbor will be corp all steam faunches available for a hort excursions. The please ould then second either the north m and find good hunting and fish mountains adjacent. The is one of the adjacent

n the furtior itself is une

nishes a sale and entioning respect for aquatic sports, being particularly adapted to rowing. The inlet is narrow and its waters are at all

mong the organizations of Vancou ently formed for outdoor sports is the VANCOUVER BOATING CLUB.

This company was organized in March, 1861, and it now has a membership of eighty-five. The diab is officered as follows:

five The clab is officered as follows:

Heary Abbott, manager western division Canadian Pacific railroad, president.

B.S. Mr. Clinton, first rice-president.

H. G. Enguron, account rice-president.

Allan Eameren, capitain.

H. O. Least, honorary secretary.

The atonal dues are fixed at \$10. Last season the company built a boathouse at a cost of \$600 large enough to accommodate thirty boats and imported twenty boats and cances from Eastern Canads. During the present year the membership has increased so fact that the old boathouse was found too small for the present requirements, so it amall for the present requirements, so it was sold and the company is now erecting a new one, at a cost of \$1990, of ample dinew one, at a cost of \$1990, of ample dimensions to accommodate forty-eight boats. They are also importing direct from the
East two four-oared, lapstreak, roll sest
boats, built by Warren, the celebrated shell
builder of Toronto, at a cost of \$500. The
individual members are also bringing out a
supply of boats and cances from the Bt.
Lawrence river. In the dub are some good
anomen, former members of the Toronto
and Mentreak crews. The individual members of the brain will also build sailing boats
and constant, former teams club has a large
membership, both ladies and gentlemen.
The inamhership fee to the club is \$5 peryear. The club is new building a fine-course
on the corder of Georgia and Burrard streets,

on the corner of Georgia and Burrard streets,

There is also in Vancouver a baseball crub, containing as members some of the repre-sentative men of the city; a "football club," a "InsCrosse club," "chess club" and "cricket

club."
The government reserve of Cascades, dofacted to the city to be used perpetually as a
public park, will furnish represtion grounds
for the repulation of the entire city. The
park will be beautified by the cutting of
roads, the removal of part of the undergrowth, and the construction of seats and
arbors, and during the summer months will
be one of the most enchanting places imagbe one of the most enchanting places imag-

in ble.
Good teams can be hired in Vancouver for 60 per day, and \$3.50 for half, days. Saddle horses are let out by the day for \$3, and row boats can be rented for 25 cents an hour, or \$1.50 a day. THE LUMBER INTERESTS OF VANCOUVER.

THE LUMBER INTERFARE OF VANCOUVER.

At Vancouver are located six sawmills, and the exporting of lumber is one of the chief industries of the city. These mills have an annual cutting capacity of 45,000,000 feet. Across the bay from Vancouver is located the largest of these mills, Moodyville sawmill, with an annual cutting capacity of 22,000,000 feet. It is estimated that \$,000,000 feet of logs can be towed to Vancouver through Shelwood channels. Much of the lumber cut at Vancouver is shipped to England, China, Central America, South America, Australia, Japan and the Sandwich Islands. The timber found here is identical with the Puget sound fir. These trees grow

with the Puget sound fir. These trees grow to enormous size, sometimes attaining a hight of 300 feet with a diameter of fifteen scrops the stump. The Hastings mil at Vancouver last year cut 27,000 feet of lumber m a single tree. This tree makes the fin-

Rough lumber just coming from the mills sells in Vancouver for \$10 per 1000. The Ca-nadian government does not sell timber lands outright, but leases them for a specified time on condition of the lessee putting up a mill of a certain capacity considered proportion-ate to the extent of timber on it. The saw-mills at Vancouver give constant employ-ment to (all told) about 1000 men. One of these mills stone operates three ateamers in connection with its mill for towing

TRANSPORTATION LINES. Vancouver is the center of a great number of transportation lines, Besides being the Western terminus of the Canadian Pacific railroad the city has direct water communi-cation with all accessible points on Puget sound and has a regular line of steamers to China and Japan, trains over the Canadlan crailway leave Vancouver daily for all East, and there are also two daily daily to New Westminster, 14 miles distant by rail. The China steamers strive at regular interval of three weeks apart, and the fine steamships of the Pacific Const Steamship Company, plying between San Prancisco and Fuget sound ports, call at Vancouver once a week. There is a daily line of steamers to Victoria, sixty miles dis-tant. A fine steel steamer's now being built and the life for this routs that will have on the Clyde for this route that will have a passenger steamer Premier of the Canad-tan Pacific Navigation Company runs regularly between Vancouver, Port regularly between Vancouver, Townsend, Seattle and Tacoma, ing two trips a week. There is also a a steamer line to Nanalmo just across the gulf and one to New Westminster on the Fraser river. Besides these different lines of steamers there are ships always loading number at Vancouver whereves for foreign ports. The harbor at Vancouver frequently contains an amount of shipping that is seldom credited to a port so recently sprung into prominence. The San Francisco steaminto prominence. The San Francisco steamship, the China steamer, the Victoria steamboat, the fine steel steamer Premier, a half dozen ships and as many tugs are often seen in front of the city at one time. The dockage facilities at Vancouver are even now inadequate to meet the requirements of the shipping of the port, and it will not be long before the entire city front will be occupied by a continuous line of wharves. Vancouver gives every promise of becoming a great shipping port.

THE YAKCOUVER NEWSPAPERS. Variconver has two good newspapers, the baily Morning Advertiser and the Daily Eve-Daily Morning Advertiser and the Daily Evering Herald. The Advertiser takes the regular telegraphic dispatches and has every appearance of a metropolitan sheet. The Herald confines itself more to local affairs, but presents the happenings of the day in a bright and newsy form. Both of these journals are well supported by the people of Vancouver and they are certainly worthy of the public patronage so liberally bestowed

VANCOUVER IN A NUTSHELL.

POSSIBLE. City incorporated April 6, 1886. Population Fobruary 1, 1885. Population January 1, 1886. Population January 1, 1887. Population January 1, 1888. Population July 1, 1888, over. The city assessment on February 6, 1888, was as follows:

Following is a statement of the city's finances during the year 1887: 

tal
t appropriated for sts. and roads.
t appropriated for fire department,
t appropriated for driving park
t appropriated for sewerage..... Number of houses in city June, 1886, after fre, 3; Number of houses June, 1888, over 1000; miles of street graded January 1, 1887. 1; miles of street graded in city January 1,

uary 1, 1837, 1½; miles of sidewalk laid in city January 1, 1888, 1834.

Subsidy given by city to smelter, to be immediately constructed at Vancouver, \$25,000; bonus given to smelter by provincial government, \$12,000.

Number of savetile in the city of smelter

Number of sawmills in the city, 6; cutting capacity of three largest sawmils in the city, 6; cutting capacity of three largest sawmils in the city (annually, 45,000,000 feet; amount of lumber annually exported from Vancouver, 10,000,000 feet; number of ships annually loaded, with lumber at Vancouver, 50; number of men constantly employed in and around these mills, 1000; number of shingle mills in Vancouver. 12 cutting, agranting of shingle Vencourer, 1, cutting capacity of shingle

Size City Park, 600 acres: length of read through park, 10 miles, Number of water companies in the city, 1; Number of water in city above same level, 100 feet; extreme elevation of city above same level, 200 feet; where of water mark of Burrard's inlet, 417% feet; average elevation of city is taken from, at lowest known stage of water, daily, 440,000,000 gallons; elevation of reservoir, where water supply of city is taken from, at lowest known stage of water, daily, 440,000,000 gallons; elevation of creservoir, where water supply of city is taken from, above high water mark of Burrard's inlet, 417% feet; average elevation of city above same level, 200 feet; "head" of water in city mains, average, 300 feet.

Number of gas company, \$150,000; number of electric light plants in city, 1; capital stock of gas company, \$260,000; number of electric lights company; \$260,000; number of electric lights now in use in city, 400; number of feeteric lights soon to be increased to 700.

Cost of new brick and stone hotel in city, just opened, \$150,000; espifal stock of new Opera Hothe Company in city, \$75,000; cost of new Catholic cathedral in city, to be built

immediately, \$80,000.

Number of banks in city (chartered), 3; number of banks in city (private), 1; number of telephone companies in city, 1; number of express companies in city, 1; number of newspapers in city (daily), 2; number of fron foundries in city, 2; number of lime kilns in city, 1; number of soan works in city, 1; num-ber of reading rooms and libraries in city, 1. ber of reading rooms and libraries in city, 1.

Number of fire-engines owned by city, 2;

number of water tanks in city, 10; aggregate capacity of these tanks, 350,000 gallons. Average price of best business property in Vancouver, 1888, \$30 to \$70 per front foot; average price best business property in Vancouver, 1887, \$70 to \$100 per front foot; average price best business property in Vancouver, early sping of 1888, \$100 to \$200 per front foot.

longest single line of railroad in the world.

Vancouver is the eastern terminus of the vancouver is the eastern terminas of the regular line of China and Japan steamers. Vancouver is located on the only tide water harbor in British Columbia accessible from

the interior the entire province of British Columbia, covering an area at over 600,000 square miles of territory and rich 180 all the resources of a territory and rieff 180 and the resources of a great country.

Vancouver is star forging shead and Vancouver milist secome a great city,

In conclusion it may be well to again call the reader's attention to the one strong point in Vancouver's layor, that the city does not in any sense impress one as being of a mushroom growth. It is not now and never has been a pooned town." New buildings are being but up all over the city, but with lew exceptions they are constructed of the sense may be the constructed of the sense may be the constructed of the sense may be sense. ness blocks now being erected in Vanconver matter of public expenditure called for by Vancouver, shepring is disposition to immediately reinvest sheir hoardings in their own city. In addition, do, the, local resource of capital much, quisige money is being drawn to Vancouver, both from Eastern Canada and from England, and it is worthy of special note, as showing the confidence these outside capitalists feel in the future of this place, that most of this imported capital is finding investment in the most costly business blocks. continent, and a visit to the western ter-minus of the Canadian Pacific Railway will convince the most incredulously inclined that this utterance is not tainted with even a to-day one of the "solid" cities of the Pacific

ROBERT BARKER,

No. 230 Cordova Street, Vancouver City, B. C.

The Only Real Estate Agent Not Belonging to the Board, Therefore He Oan Alway: Allow Liberal Discounts to Parchaser and Seilers.

Having been thoroughly identified with the real estate business of the city and country for a number of years, and being familiar with the values of property in the various additions and subarbs of the town, I would most cordially invite investers and home-seekers in our glorious province to call in person or to address me by letter for any information with reference to the sale and purchase of real estate in this city, county or province. Not being connected with any real estate combination, I am in a position to sell and buy all properties to better advantages than the other brokars. I would make special mention of investments in the town paying 30 to 40 per cent. Also subarban acre blocks adapted for laying off into lots and blocks. Prices from \$100 per acre up. These investments will double inside of six months.

Business and residence property, or unimproved for reals in all parts of the six and

six months.

Business and residence property, or unimproved for sate in all parts of the city and additions. Fine fruit, suburban and farming properties to dispose on the most liberal

Stores and dwellings for rent. Taxes paid for non-residents; loans negotiated.

Correspondence solicited in both the English, French and German languages. Address ROBERT BARKER. (The only broker allowing discounts), Vancouver, B. C.

LEASK & MORRISON.

This firm, located at No. 212 Cordova street, Vancouver, B. C., are fashionable tailors. They are importers of the latest novelties in suitings, contings and trouserings, and also fancy vestings suitable for all seasons. They employ a firstclass American outtor and are authority on gentlemen's toilet. They guarantee a perfect fit in all cases. Their store is one of the best appointed in Vancouver, and their stock is the best carried in the city.

F. M. Blomquist of Vancouver, B. C., has just finished a piece of fancy sign painting that, for design and excellence of finish, can not be excelled. The work referred to is the lettering on the windows of Messrs. Boss & Ceperly, located in the postoffice block. Mr. Blomquist does all kinds of ornamental painting and decorating, does glass embossing, paints on glass, makes transparent signs, "cut-in" work, and all and any kinds of sign painting.



# VANCOUVER

The Western Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Longest, Most Extensive and Best Equipped Railroad on the Continent,

And the Eastern Terminus of the Monthly Line of Steamers OFINA AND IAPAN

Smering Works, Iron Founcry, lactine Shops, Boiler Works, Sash, Door & Blind Factories Furniture Factory, Five Large Steam Saw And Planing Mis,

LICCYAT DA LLA Gas, Electric Lights, Street Railway, Miles

of Pankec and Graced Streets,

ETTICITAT DA

All accomplished within the brief space of two years! AND TO FOLLOW:

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL to cost : : : : : : : \$80,000 OPERA HOUSE : : : : : : : : : : : PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH : : : : : : CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH : : : : : SECOND CHURCH OF ENGLAND:::

The Choicest Business Property can be purchased for \$200 per front foot, and Residence Property for from \$10 to \$25.

Property in Vancouver is absolutely certain to double in value during the next six months, and investors will do well to consult us NOW. Our list of

Is complete. We have

## Canadian Pacific Railway Company Lots

For sale at the same price and terms as if purchased from the company direct. We take great pains in selecting locations for non-residents. Our motto is, "Strict confidence, close attention and faithful service to all who entrust us with their business." Maps and Price Lists free, furnished on application. Do not forget us.

# Ross & Ceperley

(2.16. 3 C 3 1 1 3 EC 3 . 8 (5.3.2: 36 -Postoffice Block, Eastings Street, Vancouver, B. J. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

SECAPT L

"ELB; LL LIEL

Central Business Property Inoice Residential Lots, Acre Traces within ety imits. Fraser Liver Farm Lands, Fruit and Garden Lands, Timber Lancs, etc.

I Jim of Vargouver.

In Subdivisions 200 and 302,

These lots are on rising ground, overlooking Burrard Inlets False Creek and English Bay.

(See the large Engraving of the City appearing with this number.)

The lots are all within one mile and a half from the center of the city, the most of them being only about one mile distant.

The Vancouver Street Railway Company, which will be in one eration about the end of August, will build to within a few blocks of all these lots, and will run cars every 15 minutes, so that practically this property will soon be within five minutes of the center

Owing to their superb situation and their proximity to the business center, both the great advantage of soon being brought within a few minutes of it by the street cars, we feel satisfied these lots will increase rapidly in value, and that parties buying now must

Soon Realize Handsome Profis.

Prices, for a few weeks only, from S200 to S400 each Terms: one-third cash, balance in six months and twelve months, interest at six per cent.

Size of Lots 50 by 120 Ft

SEND FOR MAPS AND PARTICULARS.

Peal Estate Brokers, etc.,

-E- Corcova Street and 5 E-astings Street West

(Postoffice Box No. 147)

Vancouver, British Columbia.

F. C. INNES

8. O. RICHARDS.

resembling the Columbia treer "Chimcols" salmon is also caught in the France, but this is not the flat perincipally handled by the causeries of this river. Fresh salmon ratings in Vancouver for five cents a pound. There is a flat hatchery on the France under the patronage of the government that annually turns out about 2,000,000 joung fish. This annual yield of the salmon connecties on the France, along the row upwards of throughout. The France steer cannatices are the most extensive on the coast except those of the Columbia river. Canneries in other parts of British Columbia river. the Columnia river "Chincole parts of British Columbia are located on the Reens, Meliakahikund Nass rivers, on Al-eri bay, and River's injet. White fish, salmon trout, brook and moun-

tain trout are caught in the inland streams and lakes of the province. Near the head-waters of the Fraser are some of the prettiest lakes in the world. Many of the streams of British Columbia, flowing into basins in the mountains in their mad rush sea-ward, their waters spread out over in many stream of country and form wide. west area of country and form wide deep and beautiful lakes. The tranquility of these still waters is in sharp contrast to be roaring, foaming and dashi which they are fed, and there is a sense of repose in their followed in its secimion. In the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway the lakes of the Upper Thompson river. Lake Kamloops, Big and Little Shuswap lakes were navigated for 100 miles or more. by a line of large steamers, carrying to the different camps along the ros shier likes and inday the hodies of superiors interpretationed form a line of commu-rication with rich farming constites tillu-tary to the streams from which they derive their supply. All these streams and Takes with fish and furnish fine fishing nds for the toprist

If the salt fish caught in British Columbia vaters the dogsish is of great commercial raine. - This fish is caught in large numbers raine. This that it caught turiarge numbers all along the Northwest coast. The oil extracted from the doglish is said to be superior to any other for horicating purposes. A local company manufactures this oil in large quantities that experies it to the United Basks with profit, dupits a duty of twenty per cent imposed on this oil by the latter government. A considerable revenue is also derived in British Columbia from the catches of the set of the profit and making more than the catches of the set of the middle property of the set of the set of the middle property of the set of the set of the middle property of the set of the set of the middle property of the set of the set of the set of the middle property of the set of t ing of seals and sea otters, which annually frequent the coast of Vandouver's island and the Northern coast of the mainland in large

AGRICULTURAL LANDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA The delta lands of the Lower Fraser, covering an area of 1000 square miles, are the richest agricultural lands of the Northwest. The spil of these lands is an alluvial depo The soil of these lands is an altivial deposit of unknown depth, the washings of the France river, which for countless ages has made this its dumping ground. One hundred feet below the surface of this delta is found the same black loam and clay. This land is adapted to the raising of all kinds of cersals—except wheat, which does not mature well in the country immediately front the or on the coast. The vield of oats on the farms in the Lower Fraser river valley, in farms in the Lower Fraser river valley, in favorable seasons, is 75 bushels to the acre-balley 45 bushels per sore, and hey 3½ tons. All kinds of roots and vegetables grow here to an immense size. The farmer of these delfa lands often digs 30 tons of potatoes from a single acre of ground. This district being well watered commends itself specialthe dairyman. Succulent grasses grow e from January to December try of the northwest coast, west of the moun tain ranges, escaping the rigors of winter by the softening influence of the Japan current which tempers the winters all along the Pa-site coast. The valley of the Fraser below Yale is now the homes of hundreds of well-Yale is now the homes of nundreds of well-to-do farmers. The country of Brit-iah Columbia east of the Cascade mountains is similar to the bunch-grass lands of Rastern Oregon and Washington. In the Okanagon, Kootenai and Columbia river districts in this province are thousands of aires of the finest land whose virgin soilhas not been touched by the plowshare. In the Spallumcheen and Salmon river dis-tricts, tributary to the lakes previously mentioned, are rich and populous farming cen-ters. Three steamers ply regularly on the Spallumcheen river, connecting w ins of the Canadjan Pacific direct. onto the Canadjan Facilio direct. These boats are similar in construction and size to the largest light-draught boats that run on the Upper Willamette. The principal cropraised in these districts is wheat, barley, onto and hay. British Columbia, which is credited by the world at these rectains the control of the control and hay. primare to a large as being only a mountainous, timbered country, not at all adapted to agriculture, contains thousand of acres of land susceptible of the highes state of cultivation. In even the higher al-titudes of the province, where in summer the cir is hot and dry, tomatoes, melons, pears and peaches rival the productions of Eddifor-nia in size and richness of flavor. There is no variety of fruit indigenous to the temperate zone that does not grow well in British Columbia. During the construction of the Canadian Pacific the writer took a trip up the road to the head of the Shuswap lakes. Stopping at a little sta-tion called Spence's Bridge, well up in the canyon of the Fraser river, he was surprised at the size of some tomatoes exposed to the on in the window of the eating bouse. In quiring of the proprietor of the wayside in where such tomatoes came from he was con where such tomatoes came from ne was con-fronted with the answer that "they grew right here. And not only tomatoes." contin

nght acte. An and only tomatoes, continued the inn keeper, "but we raise the finest corn in the world, apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches and even grapes that are not excelled the world over." At this station a car containing the largest and fattest beef catile the writer ever saw were coupled to the train, and the powerful engine snorted off over the long stretch of track to the east, pulling along in its wake the car loaded with live stock hitched on just ahead of the passenger coach as a forcible reminder to the weary passen-gers that all the interior of British Columbia

s not an arid waste.

CLIMATE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. The province of British Columbia, covering an area of over 320,305 square miles of territory, presents to the wanderer who transt of the surface of the country veis over most of the surface of the country many different changes of climate. Everyone who has ever read anything of the Pacific coast knows that the climate is an consble one, directly attributed to the softening in-fluence of the Japan current, which at once tempers the summer's heat and the winter's At Sitka, Alaska, a thousand mile north of the northern boundary of the state of Maine the winters are in no wise severe.
All that portion of the great West bordering ific ocean for fifty to one hundred miles inland is free from the extreme cold which is experienced during the winter months in the Eastern states in the same latitude. British Columbia may be called a mountainous country, and the changes in climate experienced in traveling over its face is determined more by the matter of altitude than latitude. The chill of win-ter envelops the high mountainous districts, while the balmy hreath of spring fans the cheek in the lowlands. In no parts of British Columbia, except in the high mountain attitudes can the miner he high mountain altitudes, can the winters be said to be severe. It must not be understood that during the winter months no cold weather is experienced here, but the thought desired to be conveyed is that the winters are not protracted. East of, the Casenda mountains the winters are longer and colder than in the coast districts, but the most significance attached to the ferm winter in the reather is experienced here, but the the lowlands of the province is a division of time for convenience rather than the three long months of dreary cold which the word seem months of dreary cold when the word seems to imply. More than three weeks of severe cold is seldom experienced in any of the lower stiffuder of the province, and in that mortion of British Columbia hardering on the coast there is practically no winter. The following record of the weather, kept faithfully for a whole year at New Westminster, tine miles distant from Vancouver, is faithful index of the prevailing weather from year to year in this province:

MONTHS.

THE GREAT FIRE. Three years ago the site where Vancouver

now stands was a wilderness. The site of the present city was covered by a taugle of brush and fallen timber. By June of the following year, Vancouver had grown to quite a respectable sized town. On the thirteenth day of that month, a day ever memorable in the history of the city, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the alarm of fire was sounded and that night desolation reigned supreme over the ruined homes of the entire populace. With the exception of a few outhouses that escaped the fiery element the destruction of the fown was complete. Not a house was left standing in the town proper. house was left standing in the town proper. The efforts of a whole year to reclaim a wilderness were smothered by a faw hours being specific the fery fiend. The companies owning the Royal City and Hashing's aw milling located within the city limits, that night fed the homeless people from their own atores. Appeals for assistance were at once Appeals for assistance were at once sent to the outside world, and the response was as spontaneous as it was liberal, \$20,000 in cash and \$2000 in goods came pouring in to alleviate the sufferings of a destitute people. Five thousand dollars of the impunt was contributed by the dominion government. The province of Ontario gave \$2500: The provincial government of British Columbia heiper to swell the amount by a contribution of \$1000. The city of Montreal gave, \$1000, \$2000 was raised in To-routd; Nanaimo, Hamilton and Winnipeg each contributed \$500, while across the Atlantic London and Berlin each gave \$300. Stratford St. Catharines, Brantford and Peterboro sent \$100 each. Portland, Or., and San Francisco generously sent \$400. The neighboring town of New Westminster sent \$500 in money and \$1000 in supplies, and Kamtoops and Seattle each gave \$300. As showing the remarkable energy of the people of Vancouver it can be stated that before \$3 or clock Monday afternoon, white the am rboro sent \$100 each. Portland, Or So clock Monday afternoon, while the embers of the recent fire were still smoldering, an old Scotchman named McPherson had the lumber on the ground to rebuild. By nightfull of the same day several rude buildings had been erected and by Wednes-day night, of the same week a dozen firms had resumed business. Vancouver literally rose from its own sahes, and whatever has been accomplished in the western terminas of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been lone in the two years just past.

THE VANCOUVER OF 1888. It will, perhaps, he well to take a look at Vancouver as it is just to-day. A stranger arriving in the city sees on all sides the evidences of prosperity. He rides through the city over wide and well paved streets; he puts up at a far better hotel than any city in he Pacific Northwest outside of Tacoma can boast of: he sees brick buildings fronting the boast of; he sees brick buildings fronting the main thoroughfares, and stores well stocked with goods; he notes arrangements being made for the immediate construction of a large new opera house; he hears the ham-mer and saw and the cries of the bricklayer resounding in all directions; he sees new substantial brick structures going up all over the city; he finds that both gas and and electric light plants are in full operation he finds that ample provision is being made for the future water supply of Vancouver by bringing the sparkling waters of a pure mountain stream across the inlet into the city, and he finds an enterprising class of ple, to whose efforts much of this pros

Among the many substantial evidences of prosperity in the city, noted by casual visitors to Vancouver, is the fine new hotel building of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This hotel, just opened, is the finest hostelry in the Pacific Northwest outside of Tacema. Its location is at the corner of Granville and Georgia streets, a site com-manding a view of almost the subjectly; and also of Burrard's inlet and False creek. The building is in the shapand a cross, built of brick and atms, and hascost to dry upwards of \$150,000. Over 1,500,000 bricks alone have been used in its construction. The interior is finished in polished codar and native woods. In the center of the building, reachwoods. In the center of the number reasoning from the second floor to the roof, is an open court, 96x22 feet in dimensions and fifty feet high with a wide balcony extending all around it. In the house are 104 deeping rooms all elegantly furnished. The buildresents an investment of nearly a quarter of million dollars.

The new opera house to be erected in Van-couver on the corner of Park avenue and Howe street, will be built of brick and stone, will be four stories high and will cost, when completed, about \$75,000. It will cover a ground space of 120x125 feet.

Among the many fine buildings in Van-

conver are the following: Springer & Van Brumer building on Cordova street, three stories, brick, size 84x89, and cost \$17,900.
Simpson block on Granville street, three stories, brick, and cost \$16,000.

Lord Elphinston, double building on Granville street, three stories, granite s New York block, on Granville street, lour stories examite stone front, size 72x100 feet

Crew's block, on Granville street. stories, brick, size 50x70 feet and cost \$25,000.

Lord Durham's block, opposite C. P. R'y
hotel, double building, three stories, brick and stone, size 50x70 feet and cost \$18,000. Bank of British Columbia, corner Hastings and Seymour streets, two stories, brick, size 50x60 feet and cost \$4000.

Residence of H. Abbott, sixteen-room, two tories, brick face and cost \$15,000.

Angus block, two stories, brick, cost \$9000. Withem, three stories, brick-veneer

hotel, cost \$7900. Dr. Withem, brick, three stories, 107x85 eer with basement, cost \$25,000.

Building of Mrs. H. Abbott adjoining postoffice, brick, three stories, 26x60 feet, cost

\$8000. sidence of F. C. Innes, wood \$5000 Residence of F. C. Innes, wood, source. Building of Col. William Power, two-story

brick, Granville street, cost \$8000. J. C. Keith building, two-story brick, cost

J. C. Clements, residence, wood, three stories, cost \$4000. Condell building, three-story brick, 25x60 et. cost \$8000. H. Bell-Irving, Cordova street, two-story

brick, 69x62); feet, cost \$10,000.

J. B. McGhi, two-story residence, wood, cost \$3000.
L. H. Hamilton building, brick, corner Granville and Hastings, cost \$6000.
Residence of H. G. Ferguson, wood, \$10,--

Gold house, \$10,000. Dougail house, wood, three istories, 66x66, \$10,000. 10,000. Lekind house; \$2000. Oppenheimer Bros., brick, \$6500.

Tve Bros., brick, \$3800. A. G. Ferguson, brick block, two stories,

Wm. Templeton, brick two stories, cost George Byrnes, brick, two stories, 60x70 e & Clark, brick, two stories, 46x55 1/4

feet cost:\$7000. John Angus & Co., brick, two stories, cost Horne block, brick-veneer, two stories, cost Holman building, brick-veneer, two stories,

Crichton block, 40x55 feet, cost \$3000. In addition, to the shope may be mentioned the postofiles. Lady Stephens's block, the Wilson block, one of the finest blocks in the city, Tallow block store of T. Denny, Innes block London block and the block of

78x60 feet, cost \$5000.

During the year 1887, \$1,500,000 was spent building alone in Vancouver, over 1000 houses having been erected during the year just past. Among the prominent buildings to be Brected in Vancouver during the coming year is the Jubilee hospital, a site for which has already been selected. The buildg will cost, when completed about \$25,000. Plans are also out for a new Catholic cathedral to cost \$80,000 and upwards. This building will be constructed of solid British

pared for a \$10,000 structure. The Congregationalists will erect a \$5000 church this year.

The Church of England to be built imme-

The Presbyterians also have plans pre-

diately will cost about \$8000. STREETS AND DRIVES.

There are to-day 13% miles of graded streets in Vancouver and 1894 miles of eidewalk. Five and quashalf miles of these streets are planted and one mile graveled. If the plants used on these streets were placed end to end they would make a single board walk over 400 miles long. The streets have all been built on the established grades, so that the buildings that may in the future be constructed facing them will never have to be either raised or lowered. There have already Been expended on these streets up-wards of \$110,500. Most of this work has been done-during the year just past, twelve miles of streets having been graded in 1887. The English are proverbially fond of good The English are proverbially fond of good-drives. There is a system of public patronage of good thoroughlares in vogue in the province that the United States might well pattern after. Leading out from Victoria are some of the finest drives to be found on the coast, and Vancouver, not to be behind her sister city, has already made practicing for the construction. already made provision for the construction of public drives that shows a very liberal and commendable spirit on the part of the young city. From the surt, when brush, timber and sanguine hopes were their stock in trade, the residents of Vancouver took a back seat for no one. It was not only their hope, but their intention from the start to make a big city out of the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway. The city was laid out with this object in view, and on the single proposition of making Vancouver the metropolis of British Columbia the lead-ing citizens have never faltered. The domining current and nover intered. The dominion government early handed over to the city, for the purpose of a public park, a tract of 600 acres lying between Burrand's Inlet and English bay. This reserve is now all included within the city limits, and is one of

the best natural sites for a park that could have been chosen.

A committee was early appointed to con-A committee was early appointed to consider the advisability of developing this public park by constructing park roads and generally beautifying the grounds. A plan was at once formulated for building a road ten miles in length, following the meandering line of the shore from the west, end of Geo ine of the shore from the west end of Georgia street to English bay, coming out on the Narrows and re-entering the city by way of Beach avenue and Pacific streets. The citizens placed \$20,000 at the disposal of the board for this purpose. Tenders of the work were at once called for, the contracts were let, and the active work of the construction of this great thoroughfar was commercial.

of this great thoroughfare was commenced There is now under construction on this work nearly eight miles of road. This pro-vides for the building of a road from the end of Georgia street, for a distance of 400 feet to Coal harbor, thence south along the shore to where it is necessary to terrace into the tidal lands in passing around the head of small point of land, thence along Chilco street and North Beach avenue to the park

boundary, where the park proper begins.

To give easy access to English bay and the splendid beach back of it for bathing, the road keeps close to the southern boundary of the park for a distance of a little more than a quarter of a mile. From this point the road strikes off in a northwesterly direction, keeping close to the shore, and passing over a level tract, timbered with spruce and unalle, reaches the head of Coal harbor. This is a place of rustic beauty. Here it is necessary to span the three streams which pour their waters into the head of the harbor at this rectar. the head of the harbor at this point. The crossing of these creeks is effected by means of two rustic bridges, each of different design and built of the native woods, cedar and spruce. Beyond this point the road laurel and wild rose bushes, interspersed with small larch trees, all the time following the meandering line of the shore. The beauty of this portion of the river is not excelled for contrast of colors and for pleasing effect by any of the most picturesque parts of Golden Gate purk, San Francisco. The finest work of the landscape gardener would suffer in comparison with the handi-work of nature here. On the inner side of this road for some distance will be an almost continuous hedge of shrubbery. Here is lo-cated a small Portuguese settlement, whose inhabitants for many years have

lived here, supporting themselves by fishing and boat building. Directly opposite this village is the green-covered isle, known in the locality as "Dead Man's island." Connecting this with the main land will be a small conveyer for foot passengers. It is the intention of the park authorities to convert this island into picnic grounds, which, on the completion of the road circling the park, will be accessible by either land or water. Leaving the village behind, the road winds around Brocton point crescent in the shape of a horseshoe. Across the ends of this shoe a shorter road will be constructed, connecting Coal harbo with the inlet direct. For a distance of 6138 feet beyond this point the course of the road is close to the shore line, the grades being easy. It is after this distance has been covcred that the first real difficulty of construction presents itself. Here it is necessary to surmount an elevation of 200 feet in the short distance of 500 feet in order to reach the summit of the cliff, which rises precipitously from the water's edge at this point. To overcome this grade the road swings out south in a loop along the side of the hill, and so works up by easy grades to the top. This ridge is of peculiar interest on account of its geological formation, being formed by a trap-dyke, forced through the overlying sandstone. The western face is so precipitous that a pebble can be dropped from the top into the whirlpool at the base. The view from the top of this cliff is magnificent. To the east is the inlet and the harbor containing the shipping. To the south the coast is seen broken by numerous capes and promontories. Far to the west may be seen the green-covered hills of Vancouver island, subdued by the mellowing light which dis-tance lends to the view, while directly beneath, at your very feet, flows the mad rush of the ebbing tide, pouring through the 'nar-rows' here to fill the iniles of the inles with-

in. At this point a summerhouse will be erected, and general recreation grounds kept up. Leaving the bluff, the road for some dis-Mitchell & Co., briok, 44375, two stories, innec follows the shores of English bay.

Passing through a grove of in trees, it shirts

the upper beach of stone cliffs, over leve grades throughout. To again bring the road-dows to the flat it is necessary to here make a second loop. From this point the road a second loop. From this point the runs east to intersect an old logging roat the junction of these roads is found most typical section of British Columbia stemery in the district. Auge giants of firs are here, the king of the grove s are here, the king of the grove casured by the city engineer; showing fiftyfive feet in circumference at the base. The next largest tree is a cedar forty-seven feet spruce, forty-one feet around at the base, is the third on the list of these hig trees. In the grove are open grates where rich mosses and terms carpet the ground. From here the road follows the coast line.

of English bay, and presents no different aspects from the portion of the road just passed over, with the single exception of Pulpit rock. This prominence carved by the action of the waters, stands boldly out at the base of a sandstone cliff in plain view from the road. From Pulpit rock the road winds through fine groves and pleasant glades, to the line beach, unsupassed for salt glades, to the line beach, unsurpassed for salt water bathing. From this beach to the town one and one-buil miles distant, no new features are presented in the construction of the road that are worthy of special mention. This road when completed will be the best public roadway in British Columbia.

WATER SUPPLY, ... Heretofore the city of Vancouver been inadequately supplied with water. The location of the city on a peninsula, formed, by English tay and Burrand's inlet, has completely shut out the town from the available supply of tresh water at all adapted to the wants of the people. The only water obtainable in Vancouxer is that which falls on this narrow neck of land on which the city is located and seeps through the soil, or water caught during the rainy season. The necessity of obtaining a pure and abundant supply of water was early called to the prosperity, and steps were early taken to secure such a supply.

Just across the harbor from Vancouver is

a high range of mountains, the highest peaks of which are the abodes of perennial snows. Here was an abundant supply pure snow water, which trickling down the mountain sides formed rivulets which combining into larger streams came out of the gorges at the base as roaring mountain torrents. This water must forever remain ancotamigated. Flowing over rocky beds, it was not polluted by the seepings of the lowlands. Here was an unfailing supply of the purest water, but the serious obstacle to be overcome in bringing this water into Vancouver was to convey it across the bring waters of the inlet. This was long the stumbling block in the consummation schemes for making this supply available in

Early in 1887 two rival schemes for furnishaccepted one of these propositions, but the accepted one of these propositions. But the veto of the mayor negatived it. The rival scheme the Vancouver Water Work Company then proceeded to work, with no bonus being guaranteed, thus proving conclusively their confidence in the future of the city. Water

The first survey for the Vancouver Water Works Company was made in December, 1885. The company was incorporated April, 1886, with a capital stock of \$250,000. The 1886, with a capital stock of \$250,000. The place of supply from which this company is bringing the water to the city is at Capilano river, six and a quarter miles east of the first narrows. At this point they have constructed a dam \$40 Tect long and fifteen feet above the bed of the river, forming a magnificant reservoir. From this dam the water is conveyed two and one-half miles by a 22-inch steel-rived nine, connecting with a 22-inch steel-riveted pipe, connecting with a 16-inch strei-riveted main which will carry the water to the first narrows. The crossing of these narrows is effected by means of Ward's flexible cast iron pipe, two parallel rows, 12 inches in diameter and 11% inches thick, being laid at the bottom of the inlet. A 16-inch steel-riveted main will con-nect on the south side of the narrows with this submarine main, carrying the water across Government reserve and alone the across Government reserve and along the center of Georgia street to Granville street, which will be the central point of distribution in the city. The city distribution system was devised by Thomas C. Keefer, C. E. C. M. G., the highest authority on water works in Canada and the United States. The completion of these works this summer insures a perfect fire and water summer insures a perfect fire and water service throughout the whole city. As a commencement the company will lay an 8%-inch main through the city and will put in as many hydrants as may be desired by the municipal government. The elevation of the reservoir on Capilana hill is 417% feet above high-water mark of Eurrard inlet. The average level of the city above high-water mark is 100 feet. The extreme hight of the city is just south of False creek whan elevation of 200 feet is attained. The h of water in the city proper will be nearly 300 feet. The mains in the center of the city will be capable of discharging 3,500,000 gallons daily. The river from whence this supply is taken discharges at the lowest known water 440,000,000 gallons daily.

FIRE PROTECTION. But few towns in the Northwest, but what have had one vigorous visit from the fired. People laying out townsites and making all the money that the opportunities of a new town afford, are too busy to give much serious attention to the adoption of means for protection against a holocaust It is only after the town has passed through the fiery ordeal and the populace is rendered homeless, that any effective measures are taken looking towards a system of efficient fire protection. The morning following the fire, the older heads on awakening and rub bing the cinders and ashes out of their eyes nciude that the first profitable investment y can make is the purchase of they can make is the purchase of a brand new fire engine. The expensivness of the engine purchase only limited to the extent of their poor books. Their vision may have been be-clouded before, but it is clear enough now, Before the work of rebuilding has fairly be gun an order has been dispatched for the biggest kind of fire engine and a thousand feet or more of the best rubber hose. purchase, in this instance, is of two-fold im portance: it secures future protection against fire, and it tends to alleviate the pangs of

conscience for past dereliction of duty Vancouver is well located to secure prorard's inlet, accessible at many places, while the easy grade encountered in reaching the higher elevations of the city offer no serio the quickest possible dispatch. There are now located in the most convenient parts of the city ten water tanks, with an holding capacity of 350,000 gallons, while the water in the city mains under a head pressure of 300 feet furnishes an unfailing supply

for fire purpose.

Vancouver now has two steam fire engines, each capable of throwing two streams through 550 feet of hose 150 feet. One of these engines recently tested threw a single stream through 550 feet of bose with inch nazzle attached 160 feet. two engines, the city is provided with one book and ladder truck, four hose carts, and over 2000 feet of hose. One thousand additional feet of hose will soon be purchased. These steamers can force a good stream through 1950 feet of hose. The throwing capacity of these engines is forty gallons b unte. The book and ladder t six ladders, two Babcock fire extinguishers and a full complement of hooks, axes, lan terns, etc. A Slisby heater is provided for the engines, so, that steam is always, ready. In the ... to hall electing see

provided for twelve men. The force consists of sixty men all told.

· SEWERAGE. The question that most affects any city is the one of the general health of its inhabitants, and no one item goes so far in determining this matter as the one oldraining. In choosing a site for any city near a water course no site is deemed eligible that does not present a sloping surface towards the water. If ever a city had a natural system water. If ever a city had a natural system of drainage that city is Vancouver. The ground sloping both ways from the anex of a slight hill on which the city is located furnishes a natural water form. nishes a natural sewerage way for the waste widers of the city. The citizens have taken advantage of the natural site for drainings by putting in an excellent system of sewers that will answer for a city of their the present vill answer for a city of thrice the present size of Vancouver.

The question of sewerage was one of the first brought to the attention of the Vancouver board of health after its organization. The plan of Edward Mohem, civil engineer, being in harmony with the funds at the dis-posal of the bourd, was the one adopted. The originator of the plan was engaged as engineer in charge, and the active work construction was commenced. The report of the currence in charge made to the city council shows that up to Depender 31, '87, 16.127 lineal feet, over three miles, of sewer had been constructed, at a cost of \$19,000, and that of the original appropriation, he bad expended to date \$20,613 43. The only work left unfinished in perfecting this system. December 31, '87, was the placing in position of the automatic flushing tanks.

The system of sewance that has been shorted in Vancourer that has been shorted in Vancourer that has been shorted in Vancourer that has been shorted solely for the purpose of condifer ig the full and feedlent waters from dwellings, the surface and subsoil waters being more cheaply dissed of. In the construction of the pres-t sewers, the future was taken care of by teaving room for putting in additional necting sewers without impairing the old ones. The outlet and manholes of the sysones. The outlet and manholes of the sys-tem are built of concrete, being part of the permanent works.

permanent works.

The sewers are constructed of wood, it being the intention to replace them ten years hence by vitrified pipe. These sewers are egg-shaped and are perfectly water tight. In the construction of these sewers provision has been made for automatically flushing them daily, and oftener if necessary. The sewerage is discharged into Burrard's inlet through a cast fron pipe 360 feet long and at a point beneath the surface and extending out into the harbor about fifty feet beyond the extreme low water mark. The outlets are of such level as not to be closed by the tide, and the distance from the shore at which the sewerage is discharged insures it being carried away by the outgoing waters. Between the manholes the sewers are per fectly straight and true to grades. The relation through the system is perfect, each manhole acting as a ventilator. These mains when running half full have an aggregate discharge of 88,434 gallons an hour. This

provides for a city of 16,000 people. PROVISIONS FOR LIGHTING THE CITY. Vancouver is as well lighted as any city in the Northwest. Coming into the harbor after night the scintillations of the distant lights of the city playing over the water, impress the beholder with a full seems of the size of the city. Any one who has ever crossed San Francisco bay after night from the Oakland side has admired the beautiful effect produced by the long rows of street lights extending back from the ferry landings to the top of the higher elevations of the city. Every street is outlined by the flashing lights and spread before you is a perfect map of the city, the outlines of which are as sharp and distinct in living of which are as sharp and distance or rows of first, as if drawn with the pen. rows of first, as if drawn with the pen. Approaching Vancouver the whole city, suddenly springs into plain view. Whether coming in by rail or by steamer the rising eminence containing the more picturesque portion of the city is directly above you. The lighting of this city is perhaps of more significance than would appear to the casual observer. Nothing so much impresses the stranger with the magnitude and importance of a city as to approach it after nightfall and see the hundreds of bright lights greeting him from afar. It is a sight that is as striking as it is pleasing. To be welcomed as striking as it is pleasing. To be welcomed by the hundreds of flashing lights of a city is to be favorably impressed with the haven you are rapidly nearing and these first impressions sometimes go far in biasing your future judgment of the place.

Vancouver is lighted with both gas and electricity. The Vancouver Gus Company (limited) is incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000. Lights with a capital stock of \$180,000. Lights were first turned on by this company December 1st last, and the company is now applying the city with an abundant supply of the very best illuminating gas at the most reasonable rates. The company owns a brick building on Hastings street, 86x33 feet and has a gas holder of 33,000 feet capacity. Over 1200 feet of gas pipe have already been laid throughout the city and seventy-five meters are now constantly in use. The quantity of gas capable of being supplied by the company during the year 1888, will be about 10,000,000 cubic feet.

The Vancouver Electric Light and Illuminiting Company was incorporated January

nating Company was incorporated January 20, 1887, with a capital stock of \$35,000. 20, 1887, with a capital stock of \$35,000. This company has creeted a good brick building near Hastings street, and has put in a boiler of 100 horsepower, driving a high speed engine of 90 horse power. The system of lighting is by the Edison incandescent lights. The company has two dynamoes (Edison's) in place, one for the municipal or high tension system of incandescent lighting for outside larms, canable of maintaining 250 larms. side lamps, capable of maintaining 250 lamps of 20 candle-power each, 60 of which are dis-tributed throughout the various streets, 80 on the wharf, and the remainder to private consumers. The other dynamo (No. 10) is The lights are now all in use. The compansupply over 400 regularly, and another No. 10 dynamo is being placed in position. It is the intention of the company to soon increase the system to 700 lights.

THE VANCOUVER SMELTER,

One of the most important enterprises ever inaugurated in Vancouver is the establish-ment in the city of large smelting and re-duction works, which will be finished and in running order by January 1, 1889. This smelter is to be located one mile north of Hasting's sawmill, shown in the large view of Vancouver appearing in this number, thus doing away with all annoy-ance and danger from the smoke and noxious fumes always associated with the smelting of lead. The provincial government has for some time past had a standing offer of a bonus of \$12,000 to be given to any one who would establish a smelter of a ce tain capacity anywhere in the province. year Mr. W. H. DeWolf, a competent gentle-man sent out by an English company to look into the advisability of establishing a smelter somewhere in British Columbia arrived in Vancouver and immediately went to work on his proposed mission. He found that Vancouver offered the most available site in the province for the establishment of a smelter on a large scale. He had a long conference with Mayor M. A. McLean on the subject and the result was that the city immediately gave a subsidy of \$25,000 to the proposed new enterprise, payable in bonds to run forty years. DeWolf was instructed by his home company to purchase certain low grade silver-galena ores at Field, a sta-tion on the Canadian Pacific railroad, in Kicking Horse pass, 511 miles east of Vancouver, to hring these ores from thence to tide-water to be melted, and also to purchase there are Agent corrying allers and gold at other places

along the line of the Canadian Pacific rall-It was found to be better to carry the Vancouver to be smelted than to smelt them on the spot, owing to the flux necessary for smelting and the requisite fuel necessary for swelting and the requisite their being more easily obtainable on the coast. The supply of ore at Field is inexhaustible. The ore is low grade in silver, seven to ten ounces, but goes from 60 to 80 per cent. in lead. The company which Mr. de Wolf represents is a London (England) corporation of ample resources. As a first investment they appropriated £00.000 sterling to commence the work of constructing. The first smelter constructed will be merely preliminary to the erection of far more expreniminary to the erection of far more ex-tensive works. The present company intend-to merge into snother with a very large cap-ital, with a view of extending the works, in connection with which there will be an exconnection with which there will be all tensive plant for the manufacture of white and sheet lead and lead pipe, etc.; and also to purchase the necessary mines to furnish an ample supply of ore for their plant. Work will be commenced on this smelter as soon as a competent mining engineer arrives from

England to assume charge. It is the intention of the company to have the works in operation by the close of the year. The first works will cost about \$100,000 and will have furnace power for smelting fifty or sixty tons per day. At least 100 men will be employed in and around these works.

In connection with the smelter the com-

In connection with the specier the com-pany will creek a chlorinating works of the Newbery-Vautin patent. This is an Austra-lian invention, being an improved process of the American plan of chlorinating. It has proved to be the most successful of any chlo-inating process yet discovered. In the other plans of working refractory-ores, in separa-ting the gold from the sulphunets, the loss of the gold has been from 80 to 60 per cent. By this new process it is claimed that practically all the gold can be extracted. The shares of all the gold can be extracted. The the company, on which £10 had been paid, are selling freely in London at £60. The directors of the Mount Morgan mine, Australia, one of the most successful nulnes in the world, having now paid five dividends of £50,000 each, have stated publicly, at their meeting in London, that their success is to be directly attributed to the adoption of this new process. The inventors are Inrgely in-terested in the proposed works at Yancouver. The ores of British Columbia are mostly refractory, giving much trouble to the mine owner by the ordinary process of working. A brief description of this new process of extracting gold and silver from sulphurets will be read with interest by mine owners. perhaps THE NEWBERY-VAUTIN PROCESS.

It is claimed for the new process that it is the claimed for the new process that it is cheaper, more efficient and more speedy than any other process ever brought into practical use. The simplicity of the neces-sary plant is a great recommendation; the ease with which it can be worked, entarged or, altered specially commends itself to the miner's attention, and the thorough manner in which it extracts gold from pyrites, heretolors often thrown on the dump by mine owners, is its strongest commendation.

The early million on the Pacific coast satisfied themselves only with gold in the altuvial form. Additional quartz milling was practiced by the Egyptians 700 or 800 B. C., their ticed by the Egyptians 700.or 800 B. C., their methods were crude and not at all suitable to the expeditious and business-like methods of mining the precious metals to-day, rendered necessary by the sharp competetion in all departments of life. Among the orientals the question of labor cut no figure, whatever, A mini 3 fine, was an idle factor. By the old method of extracting gold from quarts, the rock was broken by hand labor and then not the holdway of rocks and nonned as not into the hollows of rocks and pounded as fine as possible, after which it was placed in a hand mill and ground to a powder. These griddings were then washed down an in-clined plane, to which the gold, on the principle of gravitation adhered, while the ighter reflise was washed away. The early california miners followed in the footsteps of the Egyptian miner. Horse-power soon took the place of hand-power and this in time state place to machinery. But still one principle of the miller's process & dung to with surprising tenacity—

washing away by a stream of water pow-dered partielles of rock, trusting that the specific gravity of gold will cause it to with-stand the rush of water and so remain within the reach of the collector. Millions of dolthe reach of the coffector. Millions of dollars with the figld has thus gone to waste. The new process is as follows: The principal parts of the machine are few—a hopper, chlorinathing barrel, leaching vat or filter, reservoir to receive the liquid from the filter and a charcoal collector. The hopper is fixed above the chlorinating barrel and into this the crushed and reacted one is reproduced. the crushed and roasted ore is poured. The barrel is made of 'fron lined with lead and this again with prepared wood, and it is made to bear a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. In the center of the barrel are placed two

In the center of the barrel are placed two valves directly opposite each other. One of these valves is sufficiently large to allow the pouring in of a stream of tailings sand, white the other is smaller and is intended for the introduction of compressed air. The barrels vary in size according to the kind of ore desired to be treated. The charge falls from the hopper through the larger valve. When the hopper through the larger valve. When the amount required has been poured in, chlorine-producing chemicals added, commonly chloride of and sulphuric acid, sufficient water being state. The valve cover is then screwed down and the barrel is turned half round, so that the small valve is uppermost. To this is at-tached an indua rubber pipe, leading from an air pump, and compressed air is then forced tached an indua rupper pipe, leading from an air pump, and compressed air is then forced in till a pressure of sixty pounds to the square inch has been attained. The valve is rewed down and the hose disconnected. The barrel is then set revolving at a speed of shout ten revolutions per minute. This brings the chloride of lime and sulphuric acid into combination, by means of which gas is produced, which under the pressure in the barrel becomes liquid, so that the strong solution of chlorine kept in a continual state of agitation through the ore, and the gold from contact forms into a gold chloride, and being soluble is held in solution by the water. One hour is often sufficient to effect the chlorinating process, although four hours is sometimes required. The chlorinator being stopped the hose is again attached and the compressed air mixed with gas allowed to escape into lime water to prevent inhalation. The large valve is then removed and the barrel set revolving as he in the barrel becomes liquid so that the removed and the barrel set revolving fore. At every downward turn it discharges a portion of its contents into the leaching wat below. When almost all the contents have been discharged a few bucketfuls of water are poured in, and by a few remaining revolutions of the filter all the remaining portions of the solution are forced out. The filter is of iron, lined with lead, with double bottoms, to the lower part of which a pipe is connected leading to a vacuum pump the ore from the chlorinator has filled the filter, the air is exhausted from between the false bottoms and a very rapid filtration takes place. This filtration generally occu-

the solution, lime, magnesia, copper, cold in solution of the so ples one hour zinc, etc.; also a greater or less proport free chloring, this being a deterrent to the decomposition of gold chlorides, it becomes necessary to expel it, which is done by blowing air or steam through the liquid. At the ing air or steam through the induction of the vet a tap is fixed to slowly run the liquid through a filter of charcoal, contact with this material returning the gold in the chloride to a free metal, the gold depositing itself among the pores and on the surface of the charcoal. The copper, lime, magnesia and zinc are not touched by this agent, but pass through held in resulting in the factorial factorial for the surface of these len-pounders is the same but pass through held in resulting in the factorial factorial factorial for the surface of these len-pounders is the same but pass through held in resulting in the factorial fact but pass through held in solution. The charcoal is then burned with house in crust

bles and the ingot of gold obt constant supply solution of nitrie will dissolve the gold, and the ac now free of any substances but the nitric acid, and a some being added, the precipitate of follows. Any silver contained will be found in the filter. may be treated by hyposulo

The establishment of meltal Vancouver is one of the mest dustries ever undertaken in bia. This smelter established in will make this city the center the entire smelting product of Columbia mines, and it means to columbia mines, and it means in owner of the province a ready montput. China and Japan will mish a good market for the smelter. This product will also to England by sailing vessels. It that lead can be landed in Chin ish Columbia at about one half lead shipped from England. As supply of galena ore is incrinated at libicilewest, about 300 miles conver, there are a large night. at Hiciliewaet, about 350 miles couver, there are a large number mines very rich in silver, going to one hundred cunces in silver Canadian Pacific Railway Conprise by giving very los rates shipped to Vancouver over their

THE VANCOUVER REAL PERSON One of the most successful in the city is the Vancous. Board, organized March 15 ganization includes in its discount the city. The object of the house vide a uniform schedule of communication in the city. charges for conveyancing; sec communication can be hed hete of real estate and all members of and, third, to provide a suitable central office at which all beauties board can be conducted. The beauties board can be conducted. And cored by a president, sice pre-tary and treasurer. In the officers of the exclusion an executive committee an executive committee compresident, vice-president, breasman memoers elected by the board, bership is limited to fifty. The fee is \$150 and the monthly fee \$1. mission sales of property are 5 per sales of \$5000 and under, and per cent, on all sales exceeding \$500. A brokerage of 1 per cant it a loans on all sums of \$5000 and up-

5 per cent on sums less than \$500.
The following charges are made veyancing: Deeds, \$5; mortgages, \$5; chia gage. \$5; assignment of mortgage and power of attorney, \$2.50; appeared of attorney, \$5; bill of sale, \$5;

assignment of agreement, \$1; random outside of government charges, \$1; ing records, not less than \$1,50; rents, 5 per cent.; disburser repairs, and 25c per cent on

All the members of the board by these rules. Much good can plished in a young, growing city ganization of this kind in putting as some of the more rapacious of the real estate, and in giving tone and to the real estate business. which to the real estate husiness, which like Vancouver is certain to be the vigorously followed and the one many of abuse. As long as the value of in a town is unstable, either on a riche falling real estate-market, just so the transfers of property be large; the day comes, as come soo in Vancouver; when the m vancouver; when the bear erty has a fixed value, a vi-depending on any immediate, tive increase; when the value. mined by the demand of business the real estate business be one of importance. Too much praise can be bestowed on the enterprising real bestowed on the enterprising real dealers of Vancouver, who through descouragement have stood by their and who all along have expressed as ing faith in her future; men who intheir all in the city and who have been the first to put their hands into pockets to aid any enterprise that pany certain returns to their city. It often an antagonism on the part of the cantile classes of a town towards the estate dealers—as uncalled for as it in plorable—but the fact remains that estate dealers—as uncalled for as its plorable—but the fact remains that only real estate dealer will do more to the interests of a young town then all merchants who ever handled goods counter. If the character of the gaged in the resignate busin as a criterion for judging the solidit town, Vancouver's supremacy must

undisputed. Vancouver certainly enjoys possessed by but few new cities, and the estate exchange can do much in past these advantages to the world in their boundary of Oregon to the most apportion of British Columbia is as infancy. For years past have the passeth in sparsely settled country held with hand of welcome to the overcrowded in the Bast. Now the outside world is set. ing the offer of abundance of cheap the West and the most equable of circ Every train coming into the depot conver is loaded with men, women and dren seeking homes in the far West train over the Northern Pacific that at Portland and Tacoma comes lader the same human cargo. The Union via its "Short Line" connection, is into enjoying an unprecedented rush of grant travel into the Northwest, which Central and Southern Pacific railrows tems running into San Francisco and ports south are tested to their fulled ing capacity. The Great Northwist portion of the country north California state line is the coming country of the Fautic coast and Billiumbia with its every resource that California state line is the comake a rich and prosperous completed offering the capitalist the most profitable investments and man a home where he can hope to be condition.

THE LIGHTER SPORTS PROVISIONS MADE FOR THE AMUSEUM THE PEOPLE IN VANCOUVER.

But few cities lie so well for the ment of sports, both aquatic and to does Vancouver. Immediately in the town is the placid water of Coal the western and of which is at all the disturbed by either the wind or the tide. furnishes an unexcelled place for Those desirous of more excitement water can take a run down the through an eight-knot current, a the waters of English bay. The different for the standard with small steam launches available nice and short excursions. The seeker could then ascend either the south arm and find good hunting me in the mountains adjacent.

of the tourist's complement through British Columbia. Justice the harbor from Vancouver at filled with the Briest trout, while fishing in the harbor itself i torial sport.

Pales creek, which divides the

nishes a safe and entioing respects, being particularly ad The inlet is narrow and its y times perfectly smooth, Among the organization recently formed for outdoor VANCOUVER BOATIF

This company was organ 887 and it now has a memb we. The club is officered as Henry Abbott, manager to Canadian Pacific railroad, p Ray, Mr. Clinton, first vice H G Fergu-on, second v Allon Cameron, captain.

Allon cameton, captain, II. O. Leask, honorary seq The annual dues are fix The annual dues are fix searon the company built a cost of \$600 large enough t thirty boats and imported to cances from Rastern Canapresent year the membersh o fact that the old boathon small for the present req was sold and the company new one, at a cost of \$100 nensions to accommodate is mensions to accommodate a They are also importing of East two four-cared, laps hoats, built by Warren, the builder of Toronto, at a co murvidual members are also empty of the crew will also but the clubers of the crew will also but the clubers of the crew will also but the crew will be crew will b d one ten-ton yecht. The Vancouver tennis

men vancouver tennis of membership, both indian The membership for to the year. The club is now build on the corner of Georgia and at a cost of \$500.

There is also in Vancouve containing as members son sentative men of the city; a a "haCrosse club," "chess cl

The government reserve nated to the city to be used public park, will furnish refor the population of the e park will be beautified by roads, the removal of par-growth and the constructi rbors, and during the sum

Good teams can be hired i to per day, and \$3 50 for ha horses are let out by the day boats can be rented for 25 ce \$1 50 a day. THE LUMBER INTERESTS

At Vancouver are locat and the exporting of lumb chief industries of the ci have an annual cutting car Across the bay from feet. Across the bay from cated the largest of these sawmill, with an annual co 25,000,000 feet. It is entir 000,000 feet of logs can be conver through Shelwood of the immber out at Yan England, China, Central America, Australia, Japan Islands. The timber found with the Paget sound fir. to enormous size, someting hight of 800 feet with a dia across the stump. The Vancouver last year cut 27.0 from a single tree. This tr

est kind of spars.
Rough lumber just co sells in Vancouver for \$10 t nadian government does no outright, but leases them for on condition of the lessee of a certain capacity conate to the extent of timber mills at Vancouver give ment to (all told) about 1 these mills flone operates connection with its mill for TRANSPORTATION

Vancouver is the center of transportation lines.

Western terminus of the

railroad the city has direct cation with all accessible sound and has a regular li-China and Japan, trains o Pacific railway leave Vanc points East, and there as trains daily to New West distant by rail. The China distant by rail. The China s regular interval of three w the fine stramships of it Steamship Company, plys Francisco and Puget sour Vancouver once a week. line of steamers to Victoria tant. A fine etest steamer i on the Clyde for this route guaranteed speed of twent It is hoped to have this ster by October of this gent and paintini appoint passenger steamer Premie ian Pacific Navigation between Ve regularly between Ve Townsend, Seattle and ing two trips a week, 's steamer line to Nanairou gulf and one to New Wes aser river. Besides the of steamers there are ships lumber at Vancouver who ports. The harbor at Vanc contains an amount of ship dom credited to a port so into prominence. The San ship, the China steam steamboat, the fine steel a ball dozen ships and are often seen in front one time. The dockage conver are even now inadeq requirements of the shippi and it will not be long before front will be occupied by a wharves. Vancouver gives

THE VANCOUVER NE Vancouver has two good Daily Morning Advertiser as ning Herold. The Advertise er telegraphic dispatches a orald confines itself morald presents the happening bright and newsy form. nals are well supported Vancouver and they are he public patronage so on them.

becoming a creat shipping

VANCOUVER IN A AS BRILY A DESCRIPTION

City incorporated April 8, 188 Fopulation February 1, 1855. Fopulation January 1, 1886. Fopulation January 1, 1887. Fopulation January 1, 1888. Fopulation July 1, 1888. over. The city assessment on WES ES follows: Real property...... Personal property

Total

Increase in one year, Following is a stateme finances during the year in Amount expended in building Amount of loans effected by tarteets, seweringe, fire depart boopstal Amount appropriated for fire diamount appropriated for fire diamount appropriated for several mount appropriated for several mount

Number of houses in city fire. 3; Number of house 1000; miles of street grades 1 miles of street graded i

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rely settled country held out release to the overgrowded population to the overflow world is not first of abundance of cheap land and the most squable of climate is coming into the depot at Y loaded with men, women and the humas in the far West. Even the Neithern Pacific that wind and Tacoma comes laden The d and Tacoma comes laden land Tacoma comes laden Bittan cargo. The Union Pacifi art Line" connection, is just 188 an unprecedented rush of invel into the Northwest, while and Southern Pacific railroad in hip into San Francisco and the arc tested to their fullest th are tested to their fullest canity. The "Great Northwest," to
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state line is the coming at
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HE LIGHTER SPORTS.

MARIE FOR THE AMUSERES

cities lie so well for the encountry, both aquatic and land, cover. Immediately in front the placid water of Coal hards mand of which is at all times by either the wind or the tide. an expelled place for boats from of more excitement on takes run down the "Nare a signish bay. The day is when this harbor will be completely also be a signish bay.

or English bay. The day when this harbor will be constrained launches available for sharp exermions. The pleased then ascend either the north and find good hunting and flattened the state of the adjunctions of the same of the adjunctions of the same of the s

nishes a safe and entioning resort for aquatic sports, being particularly adapted to rowing the inlet is narrow and its waters are at all times pericetly smooth.

Among the organizations of Vancouver resently formed for outdoor sports is the

VANCOUVER BOATING CLUB.

This company was organized in March, 1881, and it now has a membership of eighty-five. The plub is officered as follows:

Henry Abbott, manager wastern division madian Pacific railroad, president, no. By Clinton, first rice:president.

H.G. Egguion, second rice president.
Allan Cameron, captailo.
H.O. Lessk, bonorary serietary.
The annual dues are fixed at \$10. Last
earon the company built a boathouse at a coston the company built a boathouse at a cost of \$500 large enough to accommodate thirty boats and imported twenty boats and games from Bastern Canada. During the membership has increased the aboathouse was found too present year the membership has increased to lart that the old boathouse was found too small for the present requirements, so it was sold and the company is now erecting a new one, at a cost of \$1600, of ample dimensions to accommodate forty-eight boats. mentions to accommodate forty-eight boats, they are also importing direct from the East two four-oared, lapstreak; roll seat boats, built by Warren, the celebrated shell builder of Toronto, at a cost of \$500. The individual members are also bringing out a supply of boats and cances from the St. hawrence river. In the club are some good arriners, former members of the Toronto. and Manired crews. The individual mem-ber of the crew will also build saling hoats and one ten ton yatht.

recus. er tennis ciub han a large. presidently both ladies and gentlemen. The club is the per-year. The club is now building a fine course on the confer of Georgia and Burrard streets,

at a cost of \$500. There is state in Vancouver a baseball crub, amigining as members some of the repre-sentative men of the city," a "football club," a "factorise club," "chess club" and "cricket

in heart cuts, chestand and consistent in the city to be used perjectively as a public part, will furnish recreation grounds for the population of the entire city. The part will be beautified by the cutting of racial the removal of part of the undergowth, and the construction of seats and subors, and during the animor months will be one of the most enchanting places imag-

Stood day, and \$3 50 for half days. Saddle horses are let out by the day for \$3, and row hoats can be rented for 25 cents an hour, or THE COMBER INTERESTS OF VANCOUVER.

At Vancouver are located six sawmills, and the exporting of lumber is one of the chief industries of the city. These mills have an annual enting capacity of 45,000,000 feet. Across the bay from Vancouver is located the largest of these mills, Moodyville

cated the liggoet of these mills, Moodyville sawmill, with an annual cutting capacity of \$2,000,000 feet. It is estimated that \$1,000,000,000 feet of logs can be towed to Vancionises through Shelwood channels. Much dissignment at Vancouver is shipped to England, China, Central America, South America, Australia, Japan and the Sandwich Laisnet. The timper found here is thentical with the Paget sound fir. These trees grow to enormous size, sometimes attaining a hight of 300 feet with a diameter of fifteen across the stump. The Hastings mill at Vancouver last year cut 27,000 feet of lumber from a single tree. This tree makes the final state of the state of t

est kind of spars.

Bough lumber just coming from the mills sells in Vancouver for \$10 per 1000. The Canadian government does not sell timber lands outright, but lesses them for a specified time on condition of the lessee putting up a mill of a certain capacity considered proportionate to the extent of timber on it. The saw mills at Vancouver give constant employment to (all told) about 1000 men. One of these milis blone operates three steamers in

TRANSPORTATION LINES. Vancouver is the center of a great number of transportation lines. Besides being the Western terminus of the Canadian Pacific railroad the city has direct water communi-cation with all accessible points on Puget cound and has a regular line of steamers to Sound and has a regular line of scanners of this and Japan, trains over the Canadian Pacific railway leave Vancouver daily for all points East, and there are also two daily trains daily to New Westminster, 14 miles distant by rail. The China steamers arrive at regular interval of three weeks apart, and the fine steamships of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, plying between San Principes and Fuget sound ports, call at-Yascouver once a week. There is a daily line of steamers to Victoria, staty miles distinct. A fine steat steamer is now being built contine Ciyde for this route that will have a guaranteed speed of twenty miles an hour. It is hoped to have this steamer on the route by October of this year. The elegant and palatial appointed steel screw passenger steamer Premier of the Canadian, Pacific Navigation Company runs regularly between Vancouver, Port Townsend, Seattle and Tacoma, making two trips a week. There is also a a steamer line to Nanaimo just across the rulf and one to New Westminster on the gulf and one to New Westminster on the Fraser river. Besides these different lines of steamers there are ships always loading humber at Vancouver wharves for foreign ports. The harbor at Vancouver frequently contains an amount of shipping that is sel-

dom credited to a port so recently sprung into prominence. The San Francisco steamship, the China steamer, the Victoria steamboat, the fine steel steamer Premier, steamboat, the fine steel steamer Premier, a half dozen ships and as many tugs are often seen in front of the city at one time. The dockage facilities at Vancouver are even now inadequate to meet the requirements of the shipping of the part, and it will not be long before the entire city front will be occupied by a continuous line of wherees. Vancouver gives every promise of becoming a great shipping nort.

THE VANCOUVER NEWSPAPERS VERY TARCOUVER NEWSPAPERS.

Vancouver has two good newspapers, the

Daily Morning Advertiser and the Daily Evosing Herald. The Advertiser takes the reguhar telegraphic dispatches and has every appearance of a metropolitan sheet. The

Herald confines itself more to local affairs,
but presents the happenings of the day in a

bright and newsy form. Both of these journals are well supported by the people of Vancouver and they are certainly worthy of the public patronage so liberally bestowed

becoming a great shipping port.

VANCOUVER IN A NUTSHELL.

AS BRIEF A DESCRIPTION OF THIS CITY AS

POREIBLE.	
City Incorporated April 6, 1869. Population February 1, 1865	)
Real property \$5,471,24 Personal property 204,56	j
Total \$5,675,900 Increase in one year, over \$1,000,000.	>
Following is a statement of the city's finances during the year 1887:	j

Number of houses in city June, 1886, after fire, 3; Number of houses June, 1886, over 1000; miles of street graded January 1, 1887, 1895, 1895, miles of street graded in city January 1, 1895, 1895, miles of adewalk laid in city January 1,

uary 1, 1887, 1%; miles of sidewalk laid in city January I, 1888, 1894.
Subsidy given by city to smelter, to be immediately constructed at Vancouver, \$25,-

000; bonus given to smelter by provincial government, \$12,000. Number of sawmills in the city, 6; cutting apacity of three largest sawmills in the city annually), 45,000,000 feet; amount of lumber annually exported from Vancouver, 10,-000,000 feet; number of ships annually hoaded with lumber at Vancouver, 50; number of

with lumber at Vancourer, 50; number of men constantly employed in and around these mills, 1000; number of shingle mills in Vancourer, 1; cutking capacity of shingle mill (daily), 35,600 shingles.

Size City Park, 600 acces: length of read through park, 10 miles.

Number of water companies in the city, 1; capital stock water company, \$250,000; capacity water mains discharging in the city daily, 3,500,000 gallons; water discharge of river where water supply of city is taken from, at lowest known stage of water, daily, 440,000,000 gallons; elevation of reservoir, where water supply of city is taken from, above high water mark of Burrard's inlet, 417½ feet; average elevation of city above same level, 100 feet; extreme elevation of city above same level, 100 feet; extreme elevation of city above same level, 200 feet; "head" of

same leval, 100 feet; extreme elevation of city above same level, 200 feet; "head" of water in city mains, average, 300 feet. Number of gas companies in city, I; capital stock of gas company, \$150,000; number of electric light plants in city, I; capital stock electric lights new in use in city, 400; number of electric lights new in use in city, 400; number of ber of electric lights soon to be increased to

Cost of new brief and stone botel in city, just opened, \$150,000; capital stock of new Opera House Company in city, 475,000; cost of new Catholic cathedral in city, to be built

of new Catholic cathedral in city, to be built immediately, \$30,000.

Number of banks in city (chartered), 3; number of banks in city (private), 1; number of telephone companies in city, 1; number of express companies in city, 1; number of newspapiers in city (daily), 2; number of iron foundries in city, 2; number of lime kilns in city, 1; number of soap works in city, 2; number of soap works in city, 3; number of soap works in city, 4; number of soap works

city, 1; number of soap works in city, 1; number of reading rooms and libraries in city, 1; number of engines owned by city, 2; number of streams, these engines can throw, 4; length of each stream, 150 feet; number of feet of hose owned by the city, 2000; number of hose carts owned by the city, 4; number of water tanks in city, 10; aggregate capacity of these tanks, 350,000 gallons.

Average price of best business property in Vancouver, 1886, \$50 to \$50 per front foot; average price best business property in Vancouver, 1887, \$70 to \$100 per front foot; average price best business property in Vancouver, carly sping of 1888, \$100 to \$200 per front foot.

Vancouver is the western terminus of the longest single line of rallroad in the world.

Vancouver is the eastern terminus of the regular line of China and Japan steamers. Vancouver is located on the only tide water harbor in British Columbia accessible from

Vancouver is the natural trade center of Vancouver is the natural cardiac ceder the entire province in Bittish Columbia, covering an area; at over 600,000 square miles of territory and right the air the resources of a great country. Committee the country of the control of the country of

Vancouver is still forging ahead and Vancouver in the become a great city.

In conclusion it may be well to again call the reader's attention to the one strong point in Vancouver's tavor,—that the city does not in any series impress one as being of a mushroom grout. It is not now and never has been a boomed town." New buildings are being but up all over the city, but with lew exceptions they are constructed of the best materials and in a most subof the best materials and in a most sub-stantial manner. Nearly all of the new busiatreets and public dringways, leading out from Vencouver, expense seems to be matter from Vancouver, skipsinesseems to be matter of secondary, consideration, the people evidently attaching the improvance to this one matter of public expenditure called for by the requirementary a growing city. There is no draining the legitimate business of the town by sany public expensions of the town by sany public expensions of the town by sany public, agencies whatever, the people who say applications in mediately relevant their honoralized in their own city. In addition to the course of capital much outside money is being drawn to Vancouver, both from Eastern Canada and from England, and it is worthy of special note, as showing the confidence these cutside capitalists feel in the future of this place, that most of this imported capital is finding investment in the most costly business blocks now being created in the city. Vancouver is one of the best built "new" towns on the continent, and a visit to the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway will convince the most incredulously inclined that this afterney is not toned. that this utterance is not tainted with even a

ROBERT BARKER,

Cordova Street. City, B. C.

The Only Real Estate Agent Not Belonging to the Board, Therefore He Can Always Allow Liberal Discounts to Purchaser and Sellers.

Having been thoroughly identified with the real estate business of the city and country for a number of years, and being familiar with the values of property in the various additions and suburbs of the town, I would most cordially invite investers and home-seekers in our glorious province to call in person or to address me by letter for any information with reference to the sale and purchase of real estate in this city, county or province. Not being connected with any real estate combination, I am in a position to sell and buy all properties to better advantages than the other brokers. I would make special mention of investments in the town paying 30 to 40 per cent. Also suburban acre blocks adapted for laying off into lots and blocks. Prices from \$100 per acre up. These investments will double inside of six months.

up. These is six months.

Business and residence property, or unimproved for sale in all parts of the city and additions. Fine fruit, suburban and farming properties to dispose on the most liberal

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Stores and dwellings for rent. Taxes paid for non-residents; loans negotiated.

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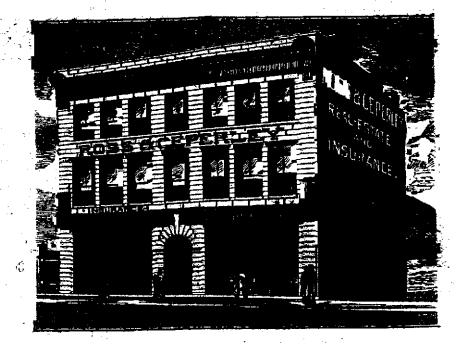
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(The only broker allowing discounts),
Vancouver, B. C.

LEASK & MORRISON.

This firm, located at No. 212 Cordova street, Vancouver, B. C., are fashionable tailors. They are importers of the latest novelties in suitings, coatings and trouserings, and also fancy vestings suitable for all seasons. They employ a firstclass American outter and are authority on gentlemen's toilet. They guarantee a perfect fit in all cases. Their store is one of the best appointed in Vancouver, and their stock is the best carried in the city.

ARTISTIÇ SIGN WORK.

F. M. Blomquist of Vancouver, B. C., has just finished a piece of lancy sign painting that, for design and excellence of finish, can not be excelled. The work referred to is the lettering on the windows of Messrs. Boss & Ceperly, located in the postoffice block. Mr. Blomquist does all kinds of ornamental painting and decorating, does glass embossing, paints on glass, makes transparent signs, "cut-in" work, and all and any kinds of sign painting.



# VANCOUVER

The Western Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Longest, Most Extensive and Best Equipped Eailroad on the Continent,

And the Eastern Terminus of the Monthly Line of Steamers 'C. CHINA, AND JAPAN

Smeting Works, ron Foundry, Lachine Shops, Boiler Works, Sash, Door & Bind Factories - Williams Switch Furniture Factory, Five Large Steam Saw And Planing Mis,

LICENATION. Gas, Electric Lights, Street Railway, Miles

of Planket and Graded Streets,

All accomplished within the brief space of two years! AND TO FOLLOW:

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL to cost : : OPERA HOUSE : : : : : : : : : : : : : : 70,000 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH :::::: CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH : : : SECOND CHURCH OF ENGLAND::

The Choicest Business Property can be purchased for \$200 per front foot, and Residence Property for from \$10 to \$25.

Property in Vancouver is absolutely certain to double in value during the next six months, and investors will do well to consult us NOW. Our list of

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## Canadian Pacific Railway Company Lots

For sale at the same price and terms as if purchased from the company direct. We take great pains in selecting locations for non-residents. Our motto is, "Strict confidence, close attention and faithful service to all who entrust us with their business."

Maps and Price Lists free, furnished on application. Do not forget us.

# Ross & Ceperley

12. E. 3. E. Postoffice Bock, Eastings Street, Vancouver, 3. 3. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The state of the s TELLY, LEC LEGA

Central Business Property, Inoice Residentia Lots, Acre Tracts within city limits. Fraser Liver Farm Lancs, Fruit and Garden Lands, Timber Lands, etc.

In Subdivisions 200 and 302.

These lots are on rising ground, overlooking Burrard In et. False Creek and English Bay.

(See the large Engraving of the City appearing with this number.)

The lots are all within one mile and a half from the center of the city, the most of them being only about one mile distant.

The Vancouver Street Railway Company, which will be in one eration about the end of August, will build to within a few blocks of all these lots, and will run cars every 15 minutes, so that practically this property will soon be within five minutes of the center of the city.

Owing to their superb situation and their proximity to the business center, both the great advantage of soon being brought within a few minutes of it by the street cars, we feel satisfied these lots will increase rapidly in value, and that parties buying now must.

Soon Realize Handsome Profits.

Prices, for a few weeks only, from S200 to S400 each. Terms: one-third cash, balance in six months and twelve months, interest at six per cent.

Size of Lots 50 by 120 Ft.

SEND FOR MAPS AND PARTICULARS.

Feal Istate Brokers, etc.,

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(Postoffice Box No. 147)

Vancouver, British Columbia.

P, C. INNES. Nestry Public. S. O. RICHARDS,

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Hanagers of Estates for Mon-Residents

of respectfully call the attention of parties seeking investments in the fast growing cities of the North Pacific Coast to our lists of

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Vancouver, B. C.

Vancouver, B. C.,

Vancouver, B.C.

Vancouver, B. C.,

Vancouver, B&C.,

<sup>3</sup> Vancouver, B. C.,

We Can Sell

for the same kinds

On this coast offers the same induca-ments to parties desiring good re-turns on small or large capital as Vancouxar, B. O....

On this continent has made such a rapid growth in the same length; of time as Vancouver, B. C.

On this coast has attained the same

In the West has built up to a population, of between 7000 and 8000 in less than two years and escaped an unwagranted boom.

Is the Western terminus of the greatest Transcontinental Railway. line on the American continent.

Is the Eastern terminus or the great Canadian Pacific Steamsh p Line be-tween China, Japan and Canada and the United States.

Is the terminus of the Pacific Coast. Steamship Line between California, and the north of

Is the Eastern terminus of the steam-

ship-lines between Tucama, Seattle and Vancouver and Victoria and Vancouver.

Has the finest harbor on the North

Has nearly one hundred, large and substantial brick buildings, ten miles of graded streets, eighteen miles of sidewalks, elegant drives, and a natural park of over 900 agres.

Our choicest business property for two to three hundred dollars per, front foot, while our neighboring cities are asking from \$400 to \$1200

Our most desirable residence, lots from \$700 to \$1200 each, size 66x132.

Good acre property adjacent to our city for \$50 per acre;

Fine farming lands in the Frasors River Valley, freedromestern panied timber, for \$20 penacre.

Good improved farms in all parts of the province of British Columbia at the yeary lowest priges, on very easy,

Timber limits, all the way from 10, : 000 to 100,000 acres of the finest limber lands on the coast.

Mining lands and good coal lands to the capitalists who wish to take hold of

rce.

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TILL STORES SORIDS DEZARTMENT.

TILLS DISCOUNTED, CHECKS COLLECTED. EXCHANGES EFFECTED. LEGOT PERCHASED

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CORPORATION BONDS. MINING STOCK, GAS AND ALL OTHER COMPANY SHARES

BOUGHT & SOLD. VERY KIND OF BANKING AND STOCK BROKENG BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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RSTATES FOR THE WARD MARINE INSUMARCES EFFECTED

WITH THE LEADING OFFICESION OFFICE PROPERTY.

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And do everything connected with the Real Estate Business.

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Nos. 424, 426 Cordova St.,

P. S.—We also represent the cele-brated "Euroka," "Paragon" Radicross "Fe Hose, made, by the well known Torono Rubber Co., which is the most perfectly constructed Fire Hose of mod-ern times. VANCOUVER. - B. C.

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Vancouver - 9. C.

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Where you can get the most reliable information about Real Estate.

In the City of Vancouver, and the Finest Farming Lands in the province of British

For some of the best Insurance Companies in America, and also promoters of the "Vargouver Grand

Opera House." In fact, we

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Buy and Self

و. دما بيدت بالمسلمات

We are agents for the celebrated Brighouse, Hailstone & Morton estates, comprising the greater part of Lot 135, the Nob Hill of Vancouver.

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WALTER E GRAVELEY. ERNEST E BARKES.

REAL ESTATE.

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Brokers.

NO. 103, COL. CORDOVA AND CAMBLE STS.

(P. O. Bax No. 281)

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Parties desiring information regard.

ing Vancouver, its resources, prices of

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Large Lists of Business and Choice

Residential Sites.

BEST BUSINESS PROPERTIES

\$50 to \$200 per Front Foot,

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